

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. 54, No. 1

Two Sections

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 5, 1938

Established A.D. 1887

10 Cents

THE FRONT PAGE—

FOR the past fortnight, over a hundred men have been sleeping on the floor of Holy Trinity Parish Hall in Toronto. Most of these men are less than twenty-five years old. Their initiative had prompted them to search for work rather than lie idle when work failed them at home; but by acting on that reprehensible impulse they ran afoul of the fearful and wonderful residence restrictions that govern our national Relief policy. Now they are destitute.

The city council has refused to saddle an already overburdened municipality with the cost of their care. Interested citizens have petitioned Ottawa to assist; but Ottawa has turned a deaf ear to their appeals, which, though prompted by pity, may have been somewhat stimulated by the fear that Toronto might experience some of the adverse international publicity that Vancouver suffered this summer. Local organized philanthropy has ignored these men and the problem they represent. Finally Mr. Hepburn has offered to place some of them on farms at an attractive wage (attractive, that is, to the farmers who employ them) with the result that the Ontario government is unable to cope immediately with the numbers that eagerly accepted his offer.

Meanwhile the Rev. John Frank has exhausted his resources. He can continue to care for these young men in their destitution only if their plight prompts sympathetic individuals to assist him.

No Case for Censorship

EXCESSIVE enthusiasm for the laudable efforts of Mr. Chamberlain for the promotion of European peace is unquestionably going to have some dangerous consequences, not only in Great Britain but also in Canada. The doctrine is coming to be widely held that nothing must be said or done in public, within the boundaries of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which might tend in any way to hamper Mr. Chamberlain's efforts, as for example by conveying the idea that the entire population of the Commonwealth is not unanimous in support of all the Chamberlain policies, or by suggesting, even to people in Great Britain or in Canada, that anything can be said against them.

The first official promulgation of this idea in Canada is to be found in a decision of Judge John A. Barry of the County Court of Saint John, N.B., upholding the New Brunswick Board of Censors in its ban of the motion picture "Blockade." Judge Barry gives as one of the reasons for his decision that "it is a well known fact that Italy has supported the rebels and that Russia has given her assistance to the Loyalists." At the present time the British Government, through Italy, is endeavoring to bring peace to this troubled land (Spain), and such a picture shown now would not only do no good but in my opinion do great harm to the efforts of Mr. Chamberlain in a worthy cause.

This is an argument which can be applied against every conceivable criticism of British Government policy and against every conceivable expression favorable to the Loyalists in Spain, to the Social Democrats in Czechoslovakia, to Russia, to the Kuomintang, or for that matter to the League of Nations, whose policies, if they were capable of being carried out, would certainly not be those which are at the moment being carried out by Messrs. Hitler, Mussolini, Daladier and Chamberlain. The importation of such ideas into the decisions of the Canadian courts seems to us to be exceedingly dangerous, and to be likely to impair respect for the courts by making them appear as instrumentalities for the forwarding of debatable political theories.

Do Our Schools Pay?

PRESIDENT CARLETON STANLEY of Dalhousie University, in an address before the Ontario Academy of Dentistry last week, propounded a startling test for ascertaining the value of the educational process carried on in the high schools and colleges of this literate Dominion. "If," he said, "the products of our high schools and colleges have the same tastes and the same intelligence as those who have never gone to high school and college (and you can always judge a man's taste and intelligence by how he spends his leisure time), then the money we spend on our schools and colleges is entirely wasted. And if the taste and intelligence is not much higher, then the money is almost entirely wasted." This is a hard saying, but it is one whose implications we shall find it difficult to escape. Our ancestors would have found no fault with it. It was not necessary, for their concept of democracy, to assert the total equality of all men in all respects, including taste and intelligence, entirely irrespective of the amount of time and effort that each man may have spent on improving his taste and intelligence and the quality of the guidance that he may have received in that operation. They were concerned chiefly with ensuring equality of opportunity, for which object they made the most incredible sacrifices; but they never supposed that even equality of opportunity would produce equality of results without regard to anything else. We today are so anxious to avoid hurting one another's feelings—except in case of a difference of race or religious belief—that we refuse to admit that anybody is inferior to anybody else, even in taste and intelligence, whether any time and skill have been devoted to the cultivation of that taste and intelligence or not. Dr. Stanley, of course, was talking about averages. He would be the first to admit that high school



"THE PATRIOT," by the famous Saskatoon artist, Fred Steiger, whose "Drought" and "Forgotten" have already appeared in *Saturday Night*. It was painted for the Legion Convention at Saskatoon to be held on Armistice Day.

and college are not the only way to cultivate taste and intelligence. But they are, or should be, much the easiest and most efficient way that is available to the ordinary Canadian. And if the high schools and colleges are not cultivating taste and intelligence, if they are merely turning out young men and young women who can extract teeth or make electrical gadgets or teach Ontario French or sell bonds, they do not deserve the money that is being spent upon them.

Those Boycott Labels

WE ARE still wondering what there is about a rubber-stamped red-ink imprint on an envelope, reading "Boycott Japanese Goods," which can "injuriously affect the commercial or social standing of the person addressed." We are wondering, because a lady in Orillia has received a letter thus adorned, and has protested to the postal authorities

(though it is not stated that she claimed that her commercial or social standing had been injured), and the postal authorities have issued a ruling that letters bearing this inscription are not to be delivered, and have based their action upon a section of the postal law which forbids the delivery of mail bearing "words, devices, matters or things" which "tend to injuriously affect," etc.

We do not believe for a minute that the commercial or social standing of the lady in Orillia was injured; nor do we believe that the Post Office has any right to prevent anybody from sending her mail matter which exhorts her to boycott the Japanese or the Chinese or the Czechoslovakians or the C.I.O. or the *Clarion* or McGill University or Premier Hepburn's onions or anything else. She doesn't have to boycott them, and the idea that her social standing will be ruined because her neighbors see these things in or on her mail is ridiculous. If the Post Office feels that it is its duty to refuse all mail, or at least all open mail, in which boycotts are

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

TIME alone will tell which is Great Britain's chief contribution to the twentieth century, the Peace of Munich or the Lambeth Walk.

Poem in Commemoration of a Routine Event

Now's cooled October's
Riotous ember;
The red world sobers,—
'Tis November.

—From *Poems and Other Mishaps*
by Old Manuscript.

Utopia is also a place where people can look up at a passing airplane without shuddering.

Business letters should be more polite—Trade paper.
You mean, dictated but not rude?

First citizen: How about turning on the radio?
Second citizen: Wait till I put on my gas mask.

There is another difference between North America and Europe. Here we kick footballs around, not nations.

Hitler Promises France 25 Years of Peace.—
Headline.
Yes, but for how long?

Drunken drivers are bad enough, remarks Oscar the moralist, but the worst are the motorists who are drunk with their own power.

To preserve the structure of peace, we are told, Great Britain must outbuild the fascist powers in the matter of armaments. But how nice, from an architectural point of view, the structure of peace would look without the outbuildings.

The forced emigration of Jews from Germany minus their cash and property reminds us of the old Nazi proverb: To the evictor belongs the spoils.

The talk of disunion in Canada would soon end if this country were frightened to death by a big wave of prosperity.

Psychiatrists of a generation hence are going to have a lot of trouble with people who were scared by a radio in their childhood.

We hear that Grover Whalen is another who is anxious to see the Peace of Munich preserved. He wants to exhibit it at his 1939 World's Fair.

Esther says she wonders if she would be doing her full duty by Canadian Book Week if she just bought herself a pair of Canadian book ends.

—NOTE AND COMMENT

advocated (and we can see some glimmer of reason for such an attitude), it should get the proper authorization for doing so from Parliament; if there is nothing in the Act at present which is better for the purpose than the "social standing" section there is really nothing at all.

Freedom in the use of the mails is one of the most important privileges of the subject, and should not be restricted by anything short of regulations made in logical conformity with powers conferred by Parliament. Any arbitrary use of the authority of the Postmaster General is extremely dangerous. If this goes on we shall have somebody sending to the dead letter office all envelopes on which the sender has had the happy idea of inscribing "Repeal the Padlock Law" or "Abolish the Beverage Rooms" or "Smash the International Bankers" or "Let Saskatchewan Secede." The picturesqueness of the morning mail will be greatly diminished. Many good causes, perhaps along with a few bad ones, will be hampered. And nobody's "social standing" will be bettered in the slightest degree.

Radio Panic Not New

THE American radio experts who proudly announced on Monday that the panic caused by the Welles-Wells broadcast of the preceding evening was the first of the kind in the history of radio were as usual entirely wrong. The B.B.C. at least ten years ago had a precisely similar experience when, on a suggestion from that gentle humorist, Father Ronald Knox, they decided that it would be a good idea to do a skit entitled "Broadcasting the Barricades" or something like that, and giving a round-by-round account of a revolutionary mob storming the Lambeth

All is not yet lost to the democracies in Central Europe, according to Gilbert C. Layton, our London correspondent. In "The Fight for Markets", on page 7, he asserts that if Britain acts promptly, the trade of the Danube basin may yet be saved and the limits of the German advance defined.

Bridge. The skit took the form of bulletins interrupting a very solemn archaeological lecture, and something of their nature may be gathered from the fact that after announcing the hanging of the Minister of Communications from a lamp-post in the Vauxhall Bridge Road there came a correction: "There are no lamp-posts in the Vauxhall Bridge Road. It is surmised that the Minister must have been hanged from a pawnbroker's sign."

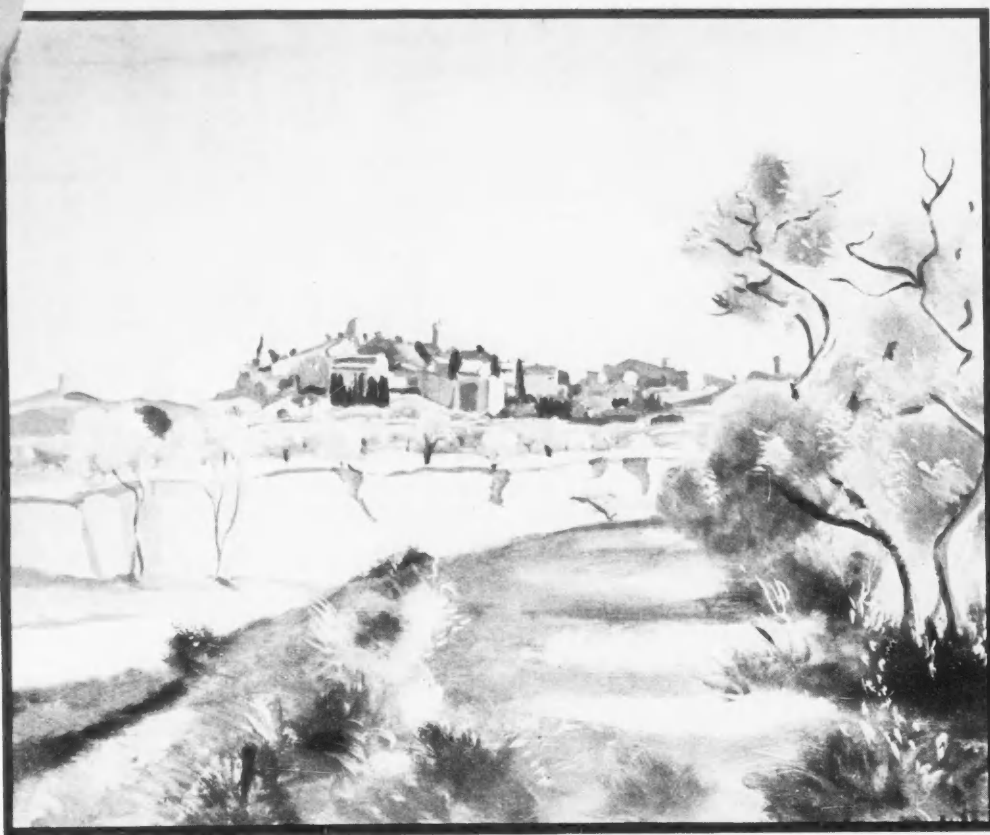
It was all very good fun while it lasted, delivered with just the right amount of take-off of the B.B.C. announcers' faultless English and familiar program peculiarities. But five minutes after the close of the entertainment, the first apology came over the air, and at ten-minute intervals for the rest of the evening the B.B.C.'s most reassuring voice implored people not to take the story of the barricades seriously. London was not in flames and there was no revolution. There was an aftermath of solemn editorials, questions in Parliament and general scolding of the B.B.C., who were told severely never to do it again.

In England, where there is no advertising on the air, the episode had no very disastrous consequences. But on this continent the revelation to all interested parties, including the advertisers, that vast numbers of the listeners pay no attention whatever to the announcements which precede and accompany the dramatic entertainment must have been very disillusioning. As for the Germans, they must have reflected that it was a shame that a nation so suggestible should have this admirable quality exploited only by private enterprises in search of commercial profit. Obviously a power so vast should be in the hands of only one authority. If the German people are ever to be sent scurrying into the streets in fear of bombs and poison gas, it must be for their own national good, and none other than Herr Hitler or Herr Goebbels must do the broadcasting.

A Chairman is Needed

THERE has been considerable support in the serious daily press for the suggestion put forward in *SATURDAY NIGHT* several weeks ago, that an appointment should be made of a new chairman to replace Chief Justice Rowell at the head of the Rowell Commission, and that the selection should be made from among the rather limited list of prominent and trusted citizens of Ontario who are not too definitely associated with the Liberal party, which has a heavy majority in the membership of the Commission. The need for such an appointment is in no way diminished by the news, which was welcomed by all Canada this week, that the Chief Justice's health is showing signs of improvement, for it is beyond all expectation that he can possibly tackle the arduous task of formulating the report of the Commission within the next few months, and it cannot possibly be deferred much longer. The latest support for this view comes from the *Globe and Mail*, which recently has been affording many evidences of a broad and intelligent national policy. We do not know whom Mr. McCullagh has in view for the chairmanship, but we still think that two excellent possibilities may be found in the persons of Chairman Sedgewick of the Tariff Board and the Hon. Howard Ferguson.

MANY GREAT FRENCH PAINTINGS VISIT CANADA. The Roberts and Mellors Galleries in Toronto are crowded this month with fine examples of nineteenth and twentieth century work, of which these are two of the best landscape examples.



Left, "Paysage de Provence" by André Derain (Roberts).
Right, "La Seine au Point du Jour" by Sisley (Mellors).

REFUGEE PROBLEM CHALLENGES CANADA

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE Munich Agreement left the democratic world with two main problems on its hands: the piling up of vastly greater armaments than would have been necessary had we been able to bring ourselves to make a stand against the aggressor nations earlier, and the provision for the unfortunate people whose sacrifice has made the present respite possible for us. So far a great deal more alacrity has been shown in meeting the one problem than the other.

Such little news as has come out of Prague since the beginning of this month has been a heart-rending tale of the flight of thousands of democratic Sudeten Germans and Czechs before the Nazi scourge, only to be either driven back into the occupied area or accepted on the shortest shrift by a mutilated Czechoslovakia so harassed, so overcome with dejection and bitterness, and so completely at the mercy of Hitler that she is utterly unable to care for them. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Harry Twyford, who has added to his magnificent relief work in China concern for the unfortunate victims of the Munich settlement, on a recent flight to Prague determined the number of refugees in desperate need of evacuation at 100,000.

It seems likely that as Czechoslovakia falls more and more under Germany's grip life will become intolerable to many Czechoslovaks passionately attached to democratic principles, and that these will want to follow their President's example and cross the Atlantic to freedom. With the extension of German domination down the Danube there will be others who will prefer the great venture of starting life anew in a strange but free country to remaining under the Fascist blight. And all this on top of the mass flight from Austria and that greatest refugee problem of all, the removal of the Jews and part-Jews from Germany. It is not a new phenomenon that the peoples of this part of the world should be fleeing from oppression. They fled overseas in millions during the last century and before the Great War. Then they were called immigrants. Today the doors of all the great lands beyond the sea are closed to them and they are called refugees.

CANADA had no part in creating this terrible refugee problem. Yet it represents none the less a challenge to her great spaces and the ideals by which she professes to live. I am not one of those who believe that if the refugee question were left to hostile powers little would be done about it. I believe that idealism, the following of a cause, can be made into the strongest motive force in human society.

There would be no use denying, however, that idealism is helped along with a moderate admixture of enlightened self-interest, and that is the case with the refugee question. Canada needs people. All our public services, our railways, hotels, provincial administrations were based on the assumption of a population expanding steadily until it reached at least 25 millions. Our prosperity ended when the immigrants ceased to flood in; possibly it can only be revived, and the railway problem for one, can probably only be solved, by renewing that immigration.

BUT there is another and much more earnest reason for seeking more people. Here we are now, left in a world deprived of the *Pax Britannica* which held it in order for the two and a half centuries preceding the Great War (put in the simplest way it consisted of bottling up Europe with a naval cordon and maintaining order and a free hand for Britain in the rest of the world), and of the League of Nations, which held it in order for a decade or so after the Great War. And in this world three aggressive nations are prowling about, with daily-increasing strength and ever-growing appetite. Canadians may have all their lives been accustomed to looking upon this great, rich land as theirs now and forever through some God-given right, but I can assure them from personal experience that these hungry aggressors do not. Unless the tide turns very soon, Canadians are going to wake up some day to find that their position in a world rapidly slipping under the domination of the strongest and most ruthless is something like that of Little Red Riding Hood in the dark forest with the wolves.

Of course they will answer that we always have the United States to protect us. It is true we have, and we can count ourselves lucky—a good deal luckier, for instance, than South Africa. With the

development of the menace from the air we have become in effect the United States' first line of defence. But if the United States has to take over the organization of her first line of defence is not the first thing she would demand, and if necessary see to, its strengthening with an adequate population? Let us face the issue: We cannot hold on to this unbelievably vast, rich country and maintain an independent existence unless we get busy increasing its population and its defences. If we do that we can negotiate a defensive treaty with the United States that will leave us our national sovereignty.

CANADA needs people and she is not likely to be in a position to get better reinforcements than from among those seeking to flee Europe today. Nowhere will she find people who appreciate more keenly what free institutions mean, or who will be more ready to fight for them. Perhaps an infusion of the spirit of these people who are fleeing oppression is just what we need to make us aware of what we have here and wake us up in time to defend it. It should be remarked too that these prospective immigrants are not unlettered peasants but very often, highly educated people with the intelligence and moral stamina to quickly adapt themselves to the conditions of their new homeland.

Many can bring along with them exceptional skills or trades. Others, notably those coming from Vienna or Bohemia, can bring along fine crafts which would enrich Canadian life, economic and cultural. Who, in the past year, has not bought some tasteful bit of Viennese knitted wear, novelty goods or ski clothing, or Bohemian glass or leather ware? In some cases these people would be heads of firms with world-wide export connections who could transfer their seat to Canada and rebuild their business here. Holland, Belgium and France have all profited by this type of immigration from Germany. In Holland, for instance, a recent survey showed that 3,000 German emigrés had set up new businesses employing 12,000 Hollanders. This is a Huguenot type of immigration. It is Germany's loss and the gain of those countries open-minded enough to see its possibilities. Mindful of what Huguenot refugees meant to England and what the United Empire Loyalist refugees meant to Canada, we ought to be among those countries quick to appreciate this opportunity.

WE WILL, of course, hardly be able to pick exclusively refugees with notable skills or world-wide export connections. Nor does this sort of immigration offer much of a problem; these people would come individually, and with very little guidance be able to establish themselves and their business in their new surroundings. But the mass of new settlers would not be so able to transfer themselves and establish life in the new homeland. They would be in considerable part people who have been despoiled of their property or prevented from bringing it with them. There could be no question, certainly, of simply bringing them over in boatloads and dumping them helpless in our big cities.

They would have to be re-settled properly, if the thing is to succeed. To do this we should have to send commissioners to the countries of origin to select them, to advise them on the conditions of life which they would meet here, and on the re-training which they could undertake before leaving. We should have to have a Re-settlement Commission on this side to prepare for their reception. Dorothy Thompson, who has studied the refugee work done since Versailles and recently issued an excellent little book on the subject, is an outspoken advocate of carefully-planned re-settlement in communities. Judging from experience that the re-settlement of 50,000 people would cost \$30,000,000, she shows how the transfer of refugees at least from Germany (including Austria and the Sudetenland), Hungary, Roumania and other countries with blocked currencies could be financed largely by the use of funds which foreign financial houses have frozen there.

Applying this scheme to the case of Canada, Canadian financial houses would transform funds frozen in the above countries into loans to prospective groups of refugees destined for Canada. With these means refugee groups could bring along with them machinery such as power plant, water works, agricultural and other equipment for their new settlement on the Canadian frontier. (If it be objected that for the refugees to bring agricultural equipment along would rob Canadian implement firms of business, the answer is that if these people did not come, the Canadian firms would certainly sell them nothing, and that once here they would soon be in the market for replacements and additions.)

Possibly \$20,000,000 of the estimated cost of re-settlement could be raised in this way. The

remaining \$10,000,000 would be loaned to the new settlers by the Ottawa Government, chiefly in the form of houses and community buildings prepared against their coming. These funds would thus not only aid the immigrants but stimulate Canadian building and industrial activity, just as the arrival of our pre-War immigrants stimulated it. Canadian Governments have spent vast sums on recovery and work-making projects in the past few years. Is there any more far-sighted or more durable project upon which public money could be spent, or shall I say, in which it could be invested, than in the acquisition of the new population which this country so patently needs?

There may be those who will object to the bringing in of more Continental, especially Central European, people into the Dominion, and who will say that we should seek British settlers instead. Canada would indeed be happy if she could get a few more millions of the Old Country stock which came over here 50 to 100 years ago. But there is precious little agricultural population left in the British Isles today to draw upon, and I have heard no one advocating that we should transfer masses of British urban unemployed to our frontier. In this connection let me say that I think we should grab at any chance that may turn up of getting Scandinavians.)

THE prospective immigrants concerned here are Continentals, it is true, but they are people to whom democracy and a liberal society mean everything; and it is not common blood but commonly-shared ideals which allow people to live together harmoniously. By taking in even a few of these unhappy people Canada can help by her example to stimulate the action of other countries which have so far hung back. By embarking on a bold program she can, I believe, not only profit materially through a much-needed addition to her population, but fortify her spirit.

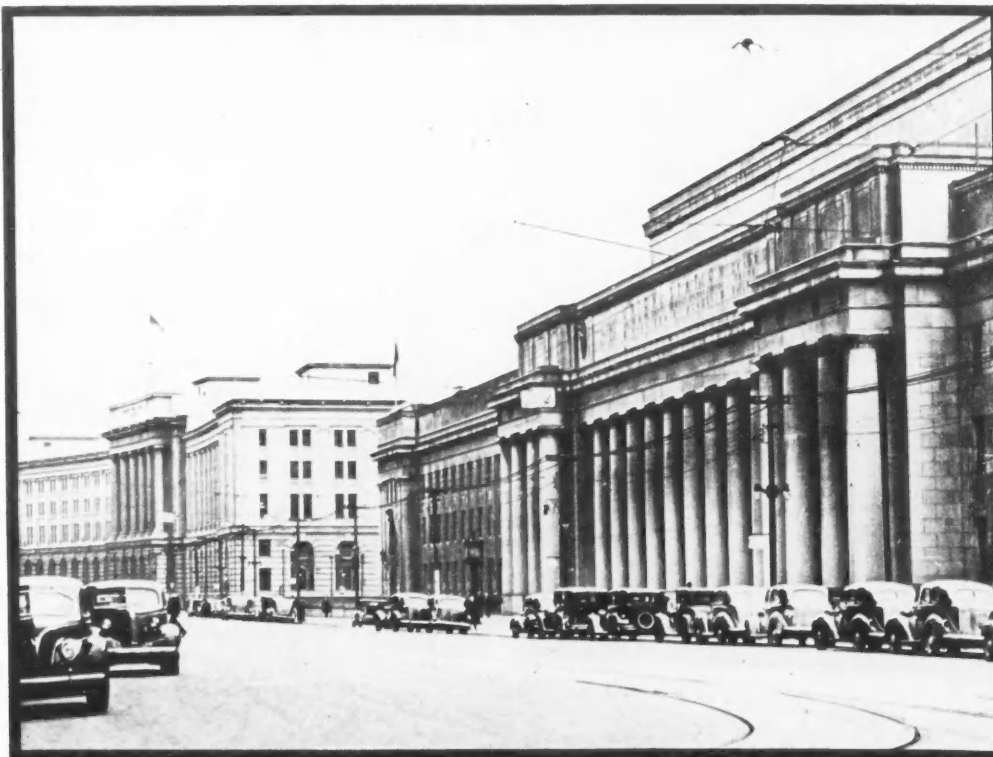
Are we going to stop at professing humanitarian ideals, or are we going to act on them? If, holding this great, marvellously rich territory, we deny entry to these unfortunates, if we fail to take up the challenge of Nazi anti-Semitism and anti-Liberalism, and deny our tolerant—yes, our *Christian*—principles, make no mistake but that it means still another position lost to Nazism in its war against the Western civilization which has given us the life we have enjoyed.

THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

SO MANY of our photographic contributors have failed to realize that the Summer Photographic Competition has come to an end, and have gone on sending in entries after the final closing date, that we have decided to make one more supplemental award. A special prize of Five Dollars will be awarded today (November 5) for the best picture received up to noon of that date; after which positively no further entries will be considered.

We are however always open to receive, from amateurs or professionals, good photographs of Canadian subjects possessing some topical news interest, and to pay for those which we use at rates ranging from One to Five Dollars according to photographic quality and value of subject. Such photographs must be accompanied by postage if their return is desired. Subjects which are outside of the "beat" of the regular newspaper photographers have the best chance of acceptance. There are many picturesque events in the smaller towns and rural districts in Canada which are seldom portrayed in the dailies and which would be of interest to our readers.

WE PUBLISHED last month a somewhat "candid" photograph of D. H. Gibson, vice-president of Simpson's Ltd., Toronto, and Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, in conversation at a club dinner. Mr. Gibson has his black bow tie carefully concealed under his wing collar. Mr. Towers had his wing collar carefully tucked under his black bow tie. A correspondent writes to express his gratitude for this revelation of tolerance in regard to what he had supposed was a matter of rigid etiquette. "The very night before I saw this picture," he writes, "I went to the theatre with my tie adjusted like Mr. Gibson's, but as I sat down, I was horrified to discover that the man beside me was wearing his like Mr. Towers'. Hastily I placed my theatre program over my chin and adjusted my tie to the same position as my neighbor's. But after the first act I glanced at my neighbor and found that he must have taken a look at me as I came in and figured that he was wrong. At any rate, during the darkness, he had changed his tie to the other position. It was a great relief to me to see Mr. Gibson and Mr. Towers, in an important and sartorially judicious paper like SATURDAY NIGHT, sitting down at a public dinner with their ties at odds with one another."



IN THE CONTINENTAL MANNER. The sweep of Toronto's Front Street produces a curiously European effect with the pillared front of the Union Station matching up with the curved facade of the Dominion Government Building.

—Photo by "Jay."

DANGERS OF THE MUNICH PEACE

BY LESLIE ROBERTS

WHAT is written here is set down primarily for the purpose of what is sometimes called Keeping The Record Straight. It does not pretend to "speak for Canada," but merely to represent the point of view held by many people in this country—myself amongst them—concerning what is known as the Munich Peace. It is offered in rebuttal to violently phrased editorials in numerous influential newspapers. It is a reply to the sweetness-and-light broadcasts of Mr. Beverley Baxter, a retort courteous to sermons discourteous preached by such eminent divines as Canon Gower-Rees of Montreal (reported by the Montreal Gazette as calling Mr. Chamberlain's critics "street crawlers") and, in particular, an answer in part to Mr. C. B. Pyper's defence of Chamberlain in SATURDAY NIGHT.

This writer has no quarrel with those who aver that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom was right all the way during the Czech affair, other than to disagree with them on certain important phases of the question and to urge tolerance for the opposition viewpoint. But the suggestion that by criticising Chamberlain we weaken Britain is the antithesis of truth. In point of fact the voice of the critic is one of the few remaining symptoms of health in democracy. Administer the quietus and what have we left to defend?

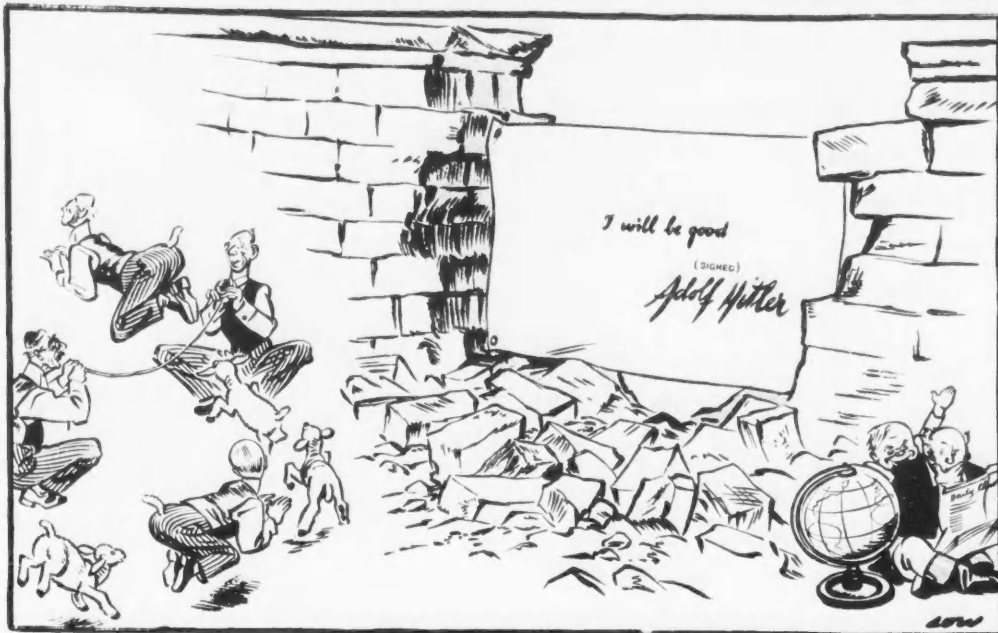
MR. PYPER is not as violent as most of those who defend the Prime Minister, but he does say: "If his opponents and critics will learn their lesson and give him support, he may reach his goal. If they do not—if they divide the people for political reasons, dissipate the energy of the nation in party conflict, raise doubts in other democracies by ill-considered criticism and antagonize the dictators by futile abuse—his efforts will be frustrated, war will come and—the democracies may lose." Pleasantly modulated as these sentences are, they are nevertheless on all fours with the vitriolic denunciations originating elsewhere, because they urge the same policy, abstention from criticism, and gently scold the continuing critic. Mr. Pyper forgets that criticism is not necessarily voiced for "political reasons," nor to stir up "party conflict," but that it is likely to be honest criticism, born entirely of lack of confidence in Mr. Chamberlain's policy and perhaps in Mr. Chamberlain's own qualities as a statesman. Furthermore, criticism does not by any means imply a desire for war on the part of the critic.

IT is the long-established custom of the British democracies to withhold criticism of a Government while a crisis exists. Those who govern, however, are fully aware that once the crisis ends they must render an accounting to Parliament and the country, suffer the criticism of their opponents and defend their acts as best they can. The practice is even observed on occasion in our own Canadian backyard, as was the case during the European crisis. In Great Britain not one voice was raised against Mr. Chamberlain's flight to Berchtesgaden, the Godesberg expedition, nor the visit to Munich until the crisis had subsided. The Prime Minister was given a free hand in negotiating a settlement, but he knew very well that his settlement, whatever it might be, would be reviewed and (if the opportunity presented) roundly criticised by his opponents, after he finally came home. The special pleaders suggest that there is something almost disloyal in this, whereas I maintain that it is the essence of our own peculiar, and highly entertaining, brand of loyalty. That we should change our whole way of life rather than offend Herr Hitler, by letting him know that some of us still do not think much of him and his methods, is a suggestion which simply does not parse.

MR. PYPER remarks that "the inexorable fact remains that the only alternative to (Chamberlain's) course was war." Here is the point at which defenders and critics actually join issue. The opinion of the great majority of Chamberlain critics with whom I have spoken is that a much stronger head could have been played without embroiling the world in a major catastrophe and that Chamberlain's weakness only postponed the day of settlement, whereas a show of strength might have brought about a more permanent, (and more livable) state of peace in the world now. A month before Berchtesgaden the Sudeten Deutsch seemed ready to accept cantonal government within the Czech republic. At Berchtesgaden Hitler etched the lines of new territorial boundaries. At Godesberg he added to them. And at Munich he raked in the whole pot without (according to the available record) so much as an attempt on the part of the democracies to call his hand. Then Hitler marched with all the pomp and circumstance of a military victor, and is now engaged in fashioning Czechoslovakia into a German vassal state. I submit that the surprising element in the business is not that we have heard so much criticism of Mr. Chamberlain, but that there has been so little. No proof has been advanced that war was the only alternative to the acquiescence of the pushover, if you will forgive a descent into the vernacular—and Mr. Pyper's use of the word "inexorable" is not evidence.

INDIGRESS briefly at this point to mention two items belabored by virtually all the Defenders of the Faith. First is the constantly repeated statement that our weakness is directly attributable to the disarmament policy of the Labor Party while in office. I am no Laborite, merely a person who likes to see the dossier kept in order. The lowest military, or armament, budget of the past decade in Britain occurred in a year in which Mr. Chamberlain's party was in control of the Government at Westminster and, unless I am seriously mistaken, while Mr. Chamberlain himself was a member of the Ministry, so Chamberlain must accept his own share of the responsibility. Second is the *canard* that Masaryk and Benes wanted the Sudetenland included in Czechoslovakia, whereas in reality Masaryk pressed for its exclusion, on the grounds that inclusion meant future trouble. That responsibility, then, belongs to the Allies at Versailles. Not that it matters now, other than to keep the record straight.

It is pointed out by all the speak-no-ill-of-Chamberlain gentlemen that we were in no way committed



OUR NEW DEFENCE.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Man Who Didn't Want Power

BY B. K. SANDWELL

A PERUSAL of "Robert Laird Borden: His Memoirs" (Macmillan, two vols, \$10), creates exactly the same impression as an hour, or a succession of hours, spent with him in the study of his Ottawa house during the later years of his retirement. He was fond of narrating his recollections of the many interesting episodes of his political life, and he did so with a conscientious regard for accuracy and detail. In these pages he writes exactly as he talked. Throughout he is extraordinarily matter-of-fact. He uses just the same calm narrative tone in describing a visit to Durham Cathedral, a terrific political struggle such as the adoption of the closure for putting through the naval legislation of 1912, a constitutional question of the first magnitude such as the controversy with the Duke of Connaught, or a visit to a hospital crowded with wounded during the War. It is not that he was unemotional; nobody who knew him could be unaware that he was a man capable of very deep feeling, and he himself tells us that the hospital visits had an exhausting effect upon his nervous strength, and frequently he was unable to sleep after reflecting upon the scenes through which he had passed. It is merely that he had a strong dislike for the parading of any kind of emotion and had none of the desire of the professional literary artist to make his narrative dramatic and appealing. Highly skilled in the communication of legal and constitutional ideas, he was profoundly incommunicative about the deeper experiences of the human spirit.

None Could Thwart Him Long

MR. MEIGHEN in an eight-page Introduction has set down a brilliant analysis of Sir Robert Borden's character and mentality, the accuracy of which is borne out by everything contained in these two portly volumes and will be admitted by everybody who had any personal contact with the statesman himself. First and foremost among the assets of Canada's war-time Prime Minister, as enumerated by Mr. Meighen, was "a firm conviction that he and he alone was master of his destiny and that no one could assist him much and no one thwart him long." Second was "his power of intelligently directing toil." Third was the soundness of his judgment. And fourth, the "caution borne of two decades of lawsuits." His fifth aid to greatness was a capacious and dependable memory.

The term "caution" in this catalogue might perhaps be interpreted in too strong a sense. It was rather a passion for complete preparedness, an unwillingness to commit himself to any course of conduct until he was convinced that it was the easiest course to defend. He was, as Mr. Meighen says, never embarrassed by misstatements of the past. At the time of his second trip through the Canadian West, in 1906, I was one of the very small party of journalists which accompanied him and his French team-mate Mr. Bergeron wherever they went. I was writing for a Liberal paper and the whole object of sending me on so long a journey with a Conservative statesman was to procure a stenographic record of any utterances which he might be tempted to make for the gratification of an audience in Red Deer or Brandon, but which might be used against him by his opponents in other parts of the country. So far as I was concerned the expedition was a lamentable failure. Mr. Borden, as he was then, delivered the same speech practically word for word wherever he went, and there was nothing in it that he would not have delivered anywhere between Halifax and Vancouver. His tactical methods were those of the elephant which carefully feels out the ground with one foot before adventuring its whole weight into unknown territory.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN never had the slightest desire to be Prime Minister of Canada, nor even to enter the political life. He had planned for himself a career at the bar, where success would be dependent upon no one but himself, and where he knew that his industry, judgment and memory would carry him far; and this career he confidently hoped to round off with a judgeship. He was con-

scripted into the Conservative candidacy in Halifax after a very few years of legal practice. He was conscripted into the leadership of the party after only four years in the House. That leadership in turn, after six years in Opposition, brought him into the post of highest responsibility in Canada during the country's most momentous years. Each of these successive tasks brought new needs for new kinds of preparation, and to each new need he applied himself with undaunted energy. As a Halifax lawyer he needed no French; as leader of a party containing members of both the great Canadian races, he obviously had to speak that language. When I first heard him use it in public, at the great Montreal meeting of 1903, his accent was that of an Ontario school-boy after three months' instruction by an English-speaking teacher. When, twelve years later, he went to Europe with Mr. Pelletier, the old-country French statesmen whom they met assured him that they understood him better than they did his Quebec colleague. When he sailed for his first Imperial Conference, he organized a sort of seminar on constitutional law which met every morning on the boat going over, and compelled his reluctant and seasick Ministers to attend regularly. The two volumes are crammed with similar instances of systematically applied industry.

Took No Avoidable Risks

OUT of the combination of intelligently directed toil and legalistic caution on the one hand, and total lack of passion on the other, there emerges a rather curious impression of the motives which determined Borden's political decisions at all critical moments. He seems to have been more concerned that these decisions should be politically defensible than that they should be the best decisions for the country. He never took an avoidable risk. There was no "Nelson touch" about him, no brilliant inspirations, no improvisation, no particular devotion to any cause except that of a safe and sound political course for his party. This quality worked very well in the national interest at a time when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was Borden's opposite number; two leaders like Sir Wilfrid would have been much too many. But when he came to power, and particularly when the war presented him with a set of totally new problems, his dislike of improvisation and his desire to feel his way, at a time when rapidity of decision was imperative, made him give too free a hand to various fellow-Ministers who loved nothing better than to improvise. The conduct of the military effort of Canada in 1914-15 was not the work of Sir Robert's cabinet; it was entirely the work of Sir Sam Hughes, who was allowed to "get away with it" because something novel had to be done and Sir Robert recoiled from the necessity of deciding about it himself. If any military man of first-rate ability had been able to get past Sir Sam to Sir Robert and convince him that there was a traditional way of organizing for the putting of Canadian troops into a major war, Sir Robert would have welcomed the chance to fall back upon that way; but nobody could, and the safe plan seemed to be that of letting the Minister of Militia run the war. By the time it had become evident that this was not so safe, it was too late.

The matter of war purchases was another thing altogether. Here Sir Robert's business shrewdness was able to exert itself, and in no time at all he had set up a structure of committees and commissions which effectually hedged in the infuriated Sir Sam, so that on the whole the business side of the war was conducted with efficiency and economy.

FROM the second volume there emerges another and a more deeply moving impression of the Borden character. It is an impression of enormous patience, of long-suffering endurance of the follies and selfishness and vanity of little men in a time of great issues. In those days this man who had never wanted power longed desperately to be relieved of power, and was kept at his post only by an overwhelming sense of duty, while every consideration of physical pain, nervous fatigue, and imminent prospect of dangerous or even fatal illness urged his retirement. But this must be left for another article.

to Czechoslovakia. Then why did we interfere as mediators-in-chief? Interference (the word may be a trifle too strong) committed us by implication. At least the Czechs thought so. To come to their support, as deciders of their national fate, and then to leave them to that fate was, to state the matter mildly, the apex of cynicism. Better for them, and better for us, to have left them to their fate in the first place. If this viewing-in-retrospect smacks of the performance known in athletic circles as that of the "Monday-morning quarterback," let me remind

you that to be a Monday-morning quarterback is one of the privileges of all good democrats.

Perhaps we should have heard less criticism of Mr. Chamberlain if he had not been so free with his fountain pen after the Munich dinner party. But I put it to you that no British Prime Minister could expect to sign a never-never-never-shall-we-fight document with a person commonly regarded as an international bully and a domestic browbeater of minorities without calling down the wrath of a large part of the freemen in this empire on his



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head. That so many people seem to see in it another triumph for Chamberlain diplomacy only leads me to the conclusion that we ourselves are veering sharply away from the tenets of democracy.

The essence of the viewpoint of the loyal critics of the British Prime Minister is that, thanks to him, we have lost prestige which did not need to be lost and that we shall be a long time recapturing it, that the next list of demands is not far off, that we still have settlement-day to face, that no satisfactory proof has been advanced to support the statement that to bet at least one blue chip meant war. To this it is the practice of the Chamberlainites to reply that we are not in possession of the true facts of the case, and the habit of the critics to answer that, as citizens of a democracy, we should be in possession of them, even though to give us the facts might result in sending Herr Hitler into one of his emotional spasms.

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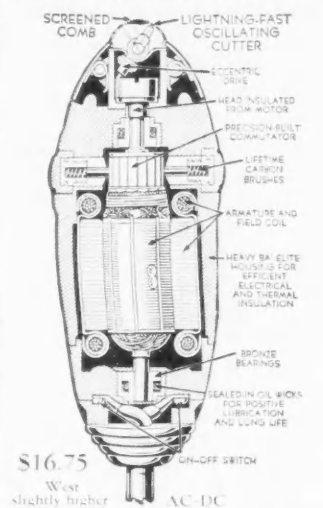
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ROYAL COLISEUM

WEEK IN CANADA

'King of Canada' Calls Council

EVER since, a few weeks ago, it was announced that Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth would make a three weeks' visit to Canada this Dominion has been in as big a furor as a socially-aspiring matron at her daughter's coming-out party. Those provinces which still have their official residences intact have undertaken some primping; those, like Ontario, which have decided to abolish the Lieutenant-Governor's official residence have no "guest room" to offer, still haven't solved the problem as to where Their Majesties will lay their heads.

Latest reports as to the King's itinerary in Canada are that he will call a meeting of the full Privy Council—the first time in the history of Canada that all 90 Privy Councillors will have met together. The meeting was suggested by King George and, conforming to his wishes, the issues discussed will be non-controversial. The monarch will attend the meeting as the King of Canada with men who have been leaders in government here for the past 42 years, and many of whom have never before faced each other across a council table.

In another role—guardian of the quintuplets—the King will travel to the Dufour nursery near Callander to visit the famous four-year-olds who were made his wards by act of the Ontario Legislature three years ago. But the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, who share the honors with Yvonne, Annette, Emilie, Cecile and Marie as the best-known children in the Empire, will not be with their parents, and a wish they have often expressed—to see the quints—will not be fulfilled. It has been decided not to try the Princesses' health with the long journey.

Bren Gun Probe

UNDERTAKEN at the instigation of Colonel George Drew, K.C., backed by a publishing company, the Bren gun probe has laboriously unfolded itself into three phases: First, whether it was a sound policy for the Dominion of Canada to contract for the manufacture of machine guns with a private firm, instead of assembling them at a government arsenal; second, whether the contract itself was the best and most business-like agreement; and third, whether legitimate and democratic methods were used in handing the contract to Major J. E. Hahn of the John Inglis Company, Toronto, without tender from other companies, and without investigation as to what other sources of manufacture were available.

Justice H. H. Davis, the Royal Commissioner hearing the case, has listened to a flood of evidence that has the head of the average lay reader whirling, but to date, it is the third aforementioned phase on which the bulk of concrete evidence has been concentrated with the prosecution drumming insistently on the query as to why the contract was given to Major Hahn—a novice in the manufacture of arms but with experience in managing a company which made radios and refrigerators.

Alberta's Mystery Session

MYSTIFIED were Alberta political circles at the decision of the Aberhart government to hold a special session on November 15. One surmise was that it is to force the hands of a group of 11 recalcitrant Social Credit M.L.A.s who have been quietly planning to break with Aberhart, join the C.C.F.

Official reason for the session is to strengthen the authority of the petroleum and natural gas conservation board, whose power to control gas flows in Turner Valley has been challenged by the Mercury Oils, Limited.

But the political wisecracks are said to scoff at this as the real reason. Closer to the mark is the surmise that the Social Credit Government realizes the need of urgent action to rescue its current economic experiment from the mire of public indifference, place it, if possible, on firm ground. The scheme under consideration is designed to encourage Alberta industry by paying a nine-per-cent bonus to consumers on Alberta goods consumed, and to participate, a person must deposit money in a treasury branch known as "credit houses." To date these branches have attracted little attention, very few deposits. Since no statutory authority exists at present for the credit house undertaking, validating legislation is expected at the coming session.

'Queen' Bluenose

SCUDDING home with all the speed of a Liberal politician reading through a Conservative editorial, Captain Angus Walters' big salt banker, 'Bluenose', defended her title as dowager queen of the North Atlantic fishing fleet against the most recent challenge of her arch rival, 'Gertrude L. Thebaud', out of Gloucester. Skippered by Captain Moulton, the 'Gertrude L. Thebaud' tried gallantly, evened the series at four all, lost the fifth and deciding race by two minutes and fifty seconds.

Held over a 35½ mile triangular course off Boston, this year's series has been the stormiest on record. Out of a maze of delays, protests, epithets and recriminations, Lunenburg's hard-headed, two-fisted, Captain Walters emerged with \$3,000, in prize money and the International Fisherman's Trophy. The 'Gertrude L. Thebaud' received \$2,000 for her efforts.

B.C.'s 'New Deal'

GOVERNMENTAL legislation in British Columbia recently slashed the price of gasoline by amounts ranging from 3 cents in Vancouver to as



MADAME SECRETARY. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor of the United States, who will address the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto in the Eaton Auditorium on the afternoon of November 7.

much as 6 cents in other parts of the province. Last week oil companies girded themselves for battle, prepared to fight the reduction, obtained a temporary injunction preventing the government from putting the new rates into effect. On the other side, Premier Pattullo declared himself ready to defend the government's legislation, appointed the attorney-general to take charge of the case. Onlookers "in the know" say that it will go to the Privy Council.

Meanwhile, from Victoria came the news that the government would not surrender authority over, or control of, utilities charges in British Columbia, that the cabinet would in all probability, control the industry by legislation. At the present time the cabinet is working on legislation that will give the government the "widest possible powers" and full authority for probing all branches of the utilities industry.

Macaulay Withdraws

DENYING that he was stepping aside in favor of any one candidate, and stating that he would not retire from public life, Leopold Macaulay, House Leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature and member for South York riding, withdrew his candidacy for the leadership of the Ontario Conservative party. Mr. Macaulay was appointed at a recent convention of the Ontario Conservative party in Toronto and his withdrawal leaves Col. George Drew as the sole announced candidate for the leadership vacated by the Hon. Earl Rowe last summer.

Giving as his reason for renouncing the leadership race the fact that the elected leader would have to devote all his time to the guiding of Canada's richest province, Barrister Macaulay stated: "Unfortunately, it is impossible for me to do this by reason of the simple necessity of earning a living in my chosen profession."

The convention of the Ontario party to elect a new leader will be held in Toronto on December 8 and 9, 1938. Possibilities are that one or more candidates will be nominated to oppose Col. Drew before the dead line rolls around.

WORLD OF ART

Great French Paintings

By H. G. KETTLE

TORONTO has possibly never had an opportunity of seeing finer and more representative exhibitions of French 19th and 20th century paintings than those currently on view at Mellors Galleries and at Roberts Art Gallery. It is an opportunity that should not be missed. The exhibition at Mellors is probably the most important this gallery has ever housed. The period is covered admirably, from Theodore Rousseau and Corot, Courbet, up through the impressionists to the recent work of artists like Utrillo and Vuillard.

The Corot, *Fontainebleau*, 1873, is very fine, all the expected charm and taste with added strength. It is a painting that can stand with the best and there are very many Corots that cannot. Most artists, of course, reveal themselves in their work, but the Courbet, *Effet de Neige*, 1869, is practically a self-portrait. Here is Courbet big, strong, solid and earthy, seizing nature and impressing upon it his own nature, and the strength of the latter combined with an instinctive feeling for paint more than compensates for his rather inferior intellect. The Courbet and Corot were both painted during the first enthusiasm for the camera and considered together are most instructive. Monticelli's *Scene Galante*, 1872, is thoroughly typical both in subject matter and in his heavy impasto; to adapt a remark of Gabriel Mourey Monticelli was "mad about painting." Monet and Pissarro are very well represented, the latter with the fine *Dieppe: Le Marché*, 1901, a sparkling impressionist work and moreover firmly organized. The painting of the Seine is Sisley at his best. Caillebotte forms an interesting link with Cézanne, working with him at the Atelier Suisse and on sketching trips. The Cézanne shown



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Obituaries

COOPER Lt.-Col. James V.D., Toronto, former commanding officer Canadian Grenadier Guards (79), Dillon, Joseph Henry, Montreal, former M.L.A. and Minister without portfolio in the Taschereau cabinet (58). Goad, Victor, B.A.Sc., Toronto, engineer, collector and sportsman (52). Hambourg, Mrs. Jan, Sorrento, Italy, former Isabelle McClung of Pittsburg, wife of Jan Hambourg, founder of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music, Toronto. Trethewey, Mrs. Charlotte Helena Mackenrot, Toronto, wife of the late William Griffith Trethewey, war-time hostess who opened her home in England to convalescing Canadian soldiers.

tinually being struck by Delacroix's influence and here the figure seems to owe something to this artist. By contrast with his neighbors Derain has his feet firmly planted on the ground in a bold and rich landscape, realistic but clearly more classical than the impressionist version of realism as seen in the Monets and Pissarros in the next room. Here are three very interesting Fantin-Latours, a still life and a *La Source*, both marvellously painted, and the mystical *La Nuit et les Songes*, romantic in some ways but architectural in others. Few will fail to enjoy the alive and penetrating little Daumier.

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THE NATION

How Secret Are Defence Plans?

BY R. W. BALDWIN

THIS week should see the Bren machine gun inquiry tucked away in the safe seclusion of judicial consideration where the writer for one is quite content to leave it for a while.

His sympathies are extended to Commissioner Davis whose coming days and a good many nights will be spent wading through the 4,000 pages of evidence and nearly 350 exhibits. More than once in the six weeks of the hearing he has discovered a fellow feeling in this same Supreme Court judge. More than once, when he felt it quite justifiable to throttle certain counsel who seemed determined to stage a talking marathon with the witness, Mr. Justice Davis had done the job for him, much more legally, efficiently and effectively.

This is no suggestion that the inquiry has been abortive. There have been enough highlights in evidence to produce more than the usual quota of headlines. Aside from any other benefits it may contribute, newspaper readers have been given an insight into that mysterious Department of National Defence where military minds go about the simplest and most obvious things darkly to uphold traditions of secrecy. Scores of official documents labelled "secret and confidential" have been produced in

evidence and reprinted in newspapers without seriously damaging the national safety.

NO ONE disputes the fact that the department has files which it might be unwise to open to the prying eyes of Taxpayers Tom, Dick and Harry. On the other hand, like those of other departments, Defence files have to do with the spending of the taxpayers' own money.

And whatever the results of the Bren probe, next year will see a larger demand than ever on these taxpayers for Defence expenditure. No matter under whose auspices the defence program is continued, the Department's requirements will be heavier.

Two years ago when the government presented defence estimates of some \$35,000,000 in its attempt to pick up the lag of depression years it ran into a serious snag with its Quebec following. Last year the sailing was a little smoother. The first simmerings of the nerve-shattering war crisis of a month ago added weight to demands for adequate defence. This year the program for all branches of the service air, sea and land, is likely to boost estimates well above the \$35,000,000 mark. And the government is said to be not a little

worried over the ammunition which the Bren probe might provide for an eager opposition.

Despite Mr. Mackenzie's championing of the cause of government ownership the Inglis Co. contract may be only the first of many arrangements for the private manufacture of armaments.

MEANWHILE the government is focussing attention on the extensive program designed for the defence of the Canadian coastlines. The plans are in line with the Imperial defence policy which requires each Dominion to set its own house in order. They are also conveniently designed to silence opposition from extreme nationalist quarters. Emphasis is being laid on the protection of Canada's own life lines and on the vulnerability of Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax and Saint John in case of war.

The chain of Pacific coast fortifications has already been enlarged with modern batteries now trained on the entrance to its ports. An observation air base has been established at Queen Charlotte Island.

The program on the Atlantic coast is not as far advanced, though construction of a chain of aerodromes for the protection of Atlantic ports is well under way.

Anticosti Island, which broke into the headlines not so long ago with the proposal for its purchase by German interests, has been surveyed by the Defence Department. An observation base for the protection of Quebec and the St. Lawrence is likely to be established soon either on Anticosti or on the Gaspé Peninsula.

In extending the air services the government is picking equipment designed primarily to meet the emergency of an invasion, not so much

from the air as from the sea. The possibility of air raids, imminent in London, can still be discounted in Ottawa—though for how long is another question.

In the same way, in its militia training plans the government is expected to direct the spotlight of attention on its equipment of a defence rather than an expeditionary force.

HON. R. J. MANION has returned to the East after a courageous sortie on western opinion. In the castle of free trade he stuck to his moderate tariff guns. In a hotbed of secession he talked national unity. His speeches, moderate in the extreme, have broken the confines of party politics and struck the higher note which should be expected, at least once in a while, from federal leaders.

Dr. Manion's message was as simple as it was definite—that a tariff-protected industrialism in eastern Canada was as necessary to the West as the West was necessary to the East. He championed a policy of tariff compensations for the prairies but he told westerners plainly enough that they couldn't eat their 80-cent wheat cake and have the benefits of buying in a free trade market.

Here are a few more examples of what might have been in the back of Dr. Manion's mind:

Since 1930 the Dominion Government has distributed some \$25,000,000 in relief to Manitoba, more than \$50,000,000 to Saskatchewan, and more than \$15,000,000 to Alberta.

By far the largest part of this money has come from the taxpayers of Ontario and Quebec. It has not been a charity distribution. It might rather be considered part payment on the purchase price of a national

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economy which in western boom years has paid its dividend to the East.

At September 30 outstanding federal loans to western provinces totaled \$21,389,000 to Manitoba, \$51,245,000 to Saskatchewan and \$26,000,000 to Alberta. These are interesting figures for the secessionist to turn over in his mind.

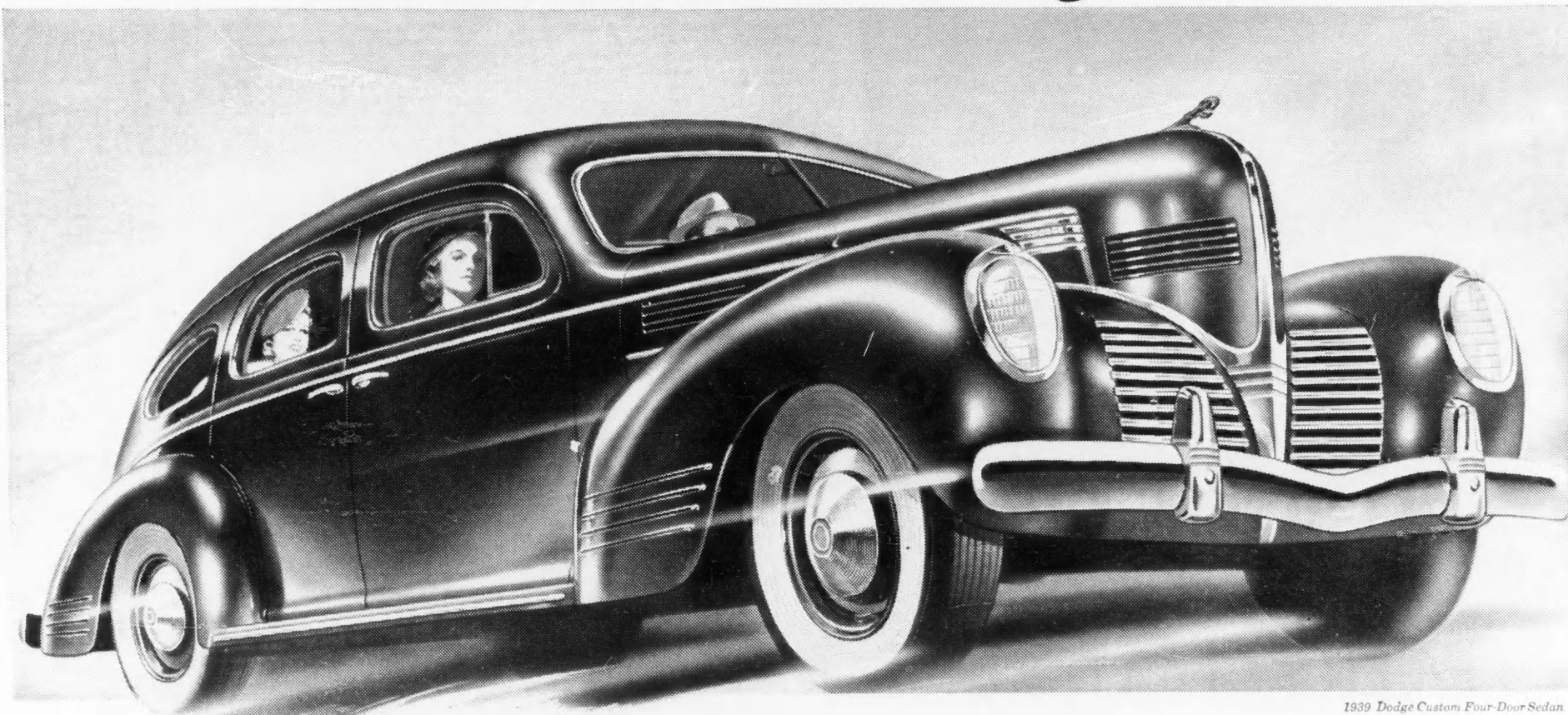
The immediate political effects of the Conservative leader's tour will be seen in the Brandon by-election on November 14. From all accounts, Dr. Manion's reception in Brandon

was an enthusiastic one, but cheering and flag-waving has more than once proved the downfall of election prophets.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burton have returned from Pinerocks, Windermere, Muskoka, and are now at Thornlea, Thornhill, Ont.

Miss Patricia McParland of Toronto, has sailed for England and will spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Ross Taylor, who will spend some months in the South of France.

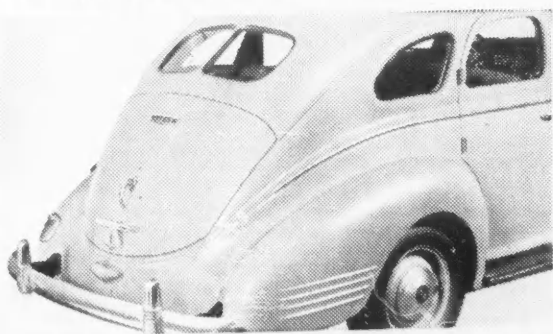
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November 11, Nineteen-Eighteen

ON NOVEMBER 11, 1938, we shall celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice.

People all over the world will remember that occasion with varying emotions; some of them with joy, some of them, alas, with sadness. Many and strange were the experiences that have been treasured in the hearts of those who were alive, and "in the thick of things," on that memorable day. Few of these memories, I venture to believe, were more interesting or unique than my own husband's.

At the time the Armistice was signed, my husband, Major H. G. I. Strange, was a member of a small British force attached to the American Second Army for special gas offensive work. The temporary headquarters of this outfit was near the little French village of Pont à Mousson, on the line of advance of

BY KATHLEEN STRANGE

the American Army, with Metz as its objective.

Early in the morning of that eventful day they received the following message: "Hostilities will cease on the whole front as from November 11th at eleven o'clock (French time)." The message was signed by Marshal Foch.

This order was accompanied by still another, which stated that the advance was to continue until the very moment of the Armistice. And so the battle went on, just as if no armistice was due at all, the American troops gradually advancing, the Germans resisting stoutly and slowly retreating towards Metz.

At eleven o'clock in the morning all firing ceased and gave way to a most unearthly silence—such a silence as had been utterly

unknown on the front for four years.

There was, strangely enough, no immediate sense of joy or relief. There were no congratulations. Rather, a feeling of complete bewilderment seemed to come over all. It was quite a few minutes before the first man was bold enough to come out from the cover he had instinctively sought during the advance and to stand up in the open.

It was a most extraordinary sensation—being able to stand out in full view of the enemy! One almost felt as if something was wrong!

In a few moments, firing recommenced from both sides, first from the German side and then from the British. This continued for almost fifteen minutes, and at one time it was as fierce as any that had been

heard on that particular front. It was afterwards discovered that the firing was not due to any wrong orders, or to maliciousness, but merely because the Germans first, and then our own soldiers, were clearing their guns of shells and firing perhaps a few extra for good measure to celebrate the occasion. Alas, one of my husband's best friends, a young officer who had come through four years of war without a single scratch, was killed by a piece of shell quite an appreciable time after the Armistice was signed!

Memories of '14

AN ORDER soon came for the American troops of all ranks to stand fast until further notice on the line gained at the moment of the Armistice. A French officer, attached to my husband's force as interpreter, remarked, however, that there seemed to be no prohibition against French or British soldiers passing over the front line if they wanted to.

"Why not let us take a trip into Metz," he suggested with a grin, "and have the distinction of being the first Allied officers to enter that city?"

Several of the British officers, my husband among them, were all for the adventure. A car was accordingly secured and soon they were on their way.

Less than a kilometre from Pont à Mousson they came upon the German advance post. A chat with the Captain in charge—who spoke English perfectly, having been, he explained, the owner of a large drapery establishment in Glasgow before the war—and the distribution of some cigarettes among the men, soon caused the felled trees which barricaded the road to be removed, and within a few minutes the British officers were once more on the road heading straight for Metz.

Metz was a German Corps Headquarters at that time and was still occupied by the German troops. Curiously enough, very few German soldiers appeared on the streets, and those who were there paid no attention to the strange car as it sped along valiantly flying the British flag on its radiator. The visitors were astonished, however, to see several small groups of French soldiers, dressed in the old 1914 uniforms of red baggy trousers and blue coats. They found, afterwards, that these were war prisoners whom the Germans had recently released to find their own way back to the Allied lines.

In New Bottles

THE car was greeted in two different ways by the general populace of Metz. A number of houses immediately closed their shutters or pulled down their blinds. Some of the people on the streets, evidently Germans, or of German extraction, turned their heads and endeavored to ignore the victors' presence in their midst.

On the other hand, the French people, who since 1870 had been patiently waiting for this day of liberation, rushed up to the car, climbed all over it, and began vigorously shaking the hands of the visitors and bestowing upon them the most fervent embraces. While the newcomers were not at all adverse to being kissed by the pretty Alsatian girls, they were somewhat embarrassed at being kissed by the men!

The crowd of French patriots who had surrounded the car proceeded to escort it to the largest hotel in Metz, where the proprietor, a man of French descent, met the newcomers in a most cordial and effusive manner, himself personally conducting them to a place of honor in the grand *salle-a-manger*.

A group of German staff officers were seated at a table at the far end of the room. As the Britishers entered, they rose stiffly, saluted and bowed. These salutations were, of course, politely returned.

When the guests were seated, and had given their orders, the proprietor himself brought some bottles of wine, which he handled with the utmost care and respect. The bottles, however, showed no particular need for this elaborate treatment, since they were apparently quite new and were conspicuously labelled "vin ordinaire." The visitors noticed, however, that the Germans, at their table, were enjoying wine from heavily encrusted bottles with aged labels.

Seeming to divine their thoughts, the proprietor leaned close and whispered, confidentially:

"It is all right, messieurs! When the German Army came to Metz, we emptied all our old wine into new bottles, and all the new wine into old ones! The Germans, you know, do not understand wine. They consider only the bottles and the labels. This is truly old vintage wine of the Moselle that I am giving you to celebrate this unforgettable occasion." And so it proved to be!

The Patriot

DURING the course of the meal an incident occurred that almost precipitated a miniature war. The temperamental French officer, who had accompanied the Britishers, having imbibed of the good wine a trifle too freely, suddenly became quite excited and intensely patriotic. Jumping to his feet he began singing "The Marseillaise," and insisting that the Germans join in with him!

The others tried to quieten him, but it was to no avail. He drew his sword, flourished it, and offered to fight a duel with any one of the Germans present who refused to sing!

One of my husband's party, who spoke German fluently, walked over to the German's table, apologized for the French officer's embarrassing behavior, and suggested that a compromise might be effected, and trouble averted, if the Germans would sing the Marseillaise, the Britishers in their turn immediately following with "Die Wacht am Rhein."

"The Watch on the Rhine."

both sides had somewhat haltingly sung their former enemy's national songs, peace was restored and the visitors were able to breathe freely again, particularly as their French friend, who had caused all the trouble, had gone soundly off to sleep.

For the Paris Entry

AFTER luncheon, one of the German officers strolled over to my husband's table and said, in excellent English:

"I am the Commandant of Metz. We didn't expect any Allied troops so early as this and are not leaving the city until tonight. If you would care to see our quarters, I should be glad to show you around."

This courteous invitation was accepted and the party started out.

"What are in all those large cases?" my husband asked, curiously, as they walked through the barracks. "There seem to be many hundreds of them."

"I'll have one opened to show you," the German officer replied.

The cases turned out to be full of fine German helmets, of polished brass with an eagle emblazoned on the top. They had been made especially for the German Commandant explained, with somewhat of a wry smile, for the Germans' triumphal entry into Paris!

The German officers insisted on a little private celebration in their own quarters. There was a significant moment as they all held their glasses in their hands. The Britishers wondered what the Germans would say, and the Germans probably wondered the same. Finally a toast was proposed by each in almost identical words. The British toast—"To the gallant German soldiers!" the German toast: "To the brave Allies!" And ending with a fervent: "May their sacrifices bring peace between us for ever more!"

Late that night the British party returned to their headquarters at Pont à Mousson. The chauffeur of their car bore, as a souvenir of the visit, a most elaborate German helmet!

The Plan is Made

THERE was an amusing sequel to this particular incident which I think should be included in this story.

The following morning the sergeant-major of my husband's company requested an interview with him.

"Well, sergeant, what can I do for you?" my husband asked.

"There's a little matter the men wish me to take up with you, sir," the sergeant began. "It seems that last winter, when we were training the Americans in gas warfare, the Americans in turn were training our men in a new game. Poker, they call it. And there was also a game with dice called craps. The truth is, sir, it cost our men about all their pay to learn to play these two games."

"I see," said my husband, patiently. "But surely, sergeant-major, the men are not complaining? They lost their money fairly, I take it?"

"Oh yes, sir," the man replied. "That's true enough. The men of this unit are good sportsmen, all right. But they do feel they would like to get even with the Americans, so to speak. It seems that one of our chaps, Pioneer Nobby Clark, has an idea how it might be done. Your chauffeur told him something and it only needs a little help from yourself for us to carry the scheme out."

"Well, and what is the scheme?" my husband asked, smiling in spite of himself.

The sergeant outlined it. One morning, a few days later, the orderly-sergeant reported to my husband that an American colonel was outside in his car and would like to see him.

"What can I do for you sir?" my husband inquired.

"I have a complaint to make," the American officer spluttered. "D'you know, sir, that every day for the past two weeks your men have been selling German helmets to my men at three hundred francs apiece? Hundreds of them have been sold! Yesterday our troops were allowed into Metz for the first time, and now they come back and report that German helmets can be obtained in Metz for the asking. They aren't worth a franc apiece. I think that you should make your men return the money at once!"

The Sentry Laughs

"I HARDLY think that is possible," my husband replied. "I expect most of it is spent by now! And, in any case, it seems to me, Colonel, that I have a recollection of your men taking quite a proportion of my men's pay last winter, in crap and poker games. So far as I know, that money was never returned!"

"Well, I leave it in your hands to do something about it," the American colonel said, less blusteringly, however.

As the American car was driving away, my husband noticed that one of his men, the sentry on duty outside the orderly room door, appeared to be doubled up in a convulsion of some kind.

"What's wrong with that man?" he demanded of the orderly-sergeant, who was standing nearby. "He seems to be having a fit!"

"The man's all right, sir," the orderly-sergeant replied. "He's not sick. He was having a fit all right, but it is a laughing fit!"

"What's the man's name?" my husband inquired.

"It's Pioneer Nobby Clark, sir."

"Oh, Nobby Clark, of helmet fame, eh?" He turned and addressed the embarrassed Pioneer Clark, who was vainly striving to control his mirth.

"What's wrong, my man?"

"Sorry, sir, but I couldn't 'elp laughing," Pioneer Clark replied humbly. "I 'eard wot that American colonel said, sir, and I was fair knocked all of a 'eap. It was about them 'elmets, sir. That American colonel was mad, and well 'e might be! You see, sir, I sold 'is orderly an 'elmet for three 'undred francs only last week, and 'is orderly told me afterwards as 'ow the colonel bought it from 'im for five 'undred!"



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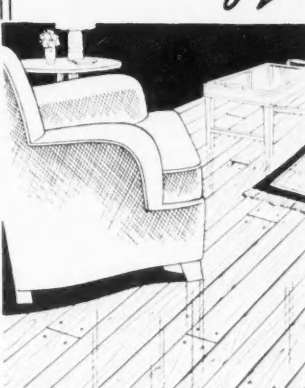
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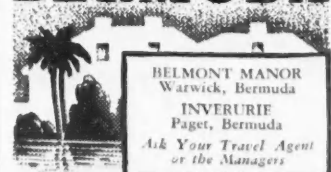
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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 5, 1938

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

THE FIGHT FOR MARKETS

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Despite German aggressiveness in economic penetration of Central Europe, all is by no means lost for the democratic European powers. In fact, asserts our London correspondent, the time was never better for an intensive drive by the democracies to consolidate and extend their trading and financial position in this region.

Great Britain has the name of honesty and she has the means. This writer says that if she acts promptly, the Danube basin may yet be saved and the limits of the German advance defined.

the value he sets upon the goodwill of Signor Mussolini, who is greatly concerned to prevent the germanizing of Hungary.

Roumania is a totally different proposition. French influence in that country, never very strong economically, has now almost completely disappeared politically, for the obligation of the French to the Roumanians is the obligation which they had towards the Czechs, and Roumania does not forget the Munich Agreement. On the other hand, there is no love for Germany in this Latin country and in the final analysis Roumania could seek sanctuary under the wing of Russia.

Britain has a part to play in this. If Germany is allowed to gain a monopoly in Roumanian exports, there will be no subsequent opportunity for the reinvestment of the country with British money and a feeling of goodwill towards the British people. The economic position there is complicated, for Roumanian prices are above world prices and she cannot secure markets for her grain and oil unless she is granted export credits, or unless the importing organizations are granted import premiums in respect of Roumanian produce.

It is not a particularly encouraging sign that the obligations shouldered by a British firm in its wheat agreement with the Roumanian government have not yet been discharged. The Roumanian government is saying that the efforts of this firm to dispose of Roumanian grain should, since the firm was recommended by British officials, be facilitated by government assistance.

Loans by Democracies?

BULGARIA still expects that Britain and France will enable her to achieve independence from the Reich by granting her loans. France has already in recent months advanced more than 2 million pounds and there are rumors of a British loan between 6 and 9 million pounds. There has, in fact, been a sharp movement of Bulgaria away from German influence. Germany did not play fair with Bulgaria, exporting Bulgarian goods, getting gold and foreign exchange for them, and returning to Bulgaria out-dated German armaments and second-class industrial products. Even the opening up of the Danube had the reverse effect from that anticipated; both imports and exports of Bulgarian goods with Germany declined.

The time was never better for an intensive drive by the democratic European powers to consolidate and extend their trading and financial position in Central Europe. Dr. Funk has received orders to make amends for the very one-sided treatment which Germany has so far meted out in her negotiations, but it will take time before this change of heart becomes effective. Great Britain has the name of honesty and she has the means. If she acts promptly, the Danube basin may yet be saved and the limits of the German advance defined.



JAMES ALLEN

A FOUR POWER CONFERENCE THAT'S BEEN GOING ON FOR YEARS

HOW CROPS AID BUSINESS

BY WILLIAM WESTON

When wheat is cheap, as at present, the handling charges absorb about 40 per cent of the revenues obtained from sale in export markets. The average cost of wheat movement from the prairie farm to a British port is 30 cents per bushel.

This handling charge is not a loss to the country, however. Instead, it is the support of our vast elevator system, and an important factor in railway and shipping revenue.

The grower's net revenue fluctuates widely according to the price. Here is an analysis of where the money goes.

THE MARKET GAMBLER SOLILOQUIZES

BY M. ARGIN

WHAT do you propose to do now?" queried the editor when I sent him last week's column showing my last completed market deal. Well—the spare time of this market gambler is occupied in about the same way as that of the village loafer who when asked what he did, drawled "Sometimes," said he, "I jest set and think, and then again sometimes I jest set." So for the present I'm just "setting and thinking."

I'm thinking of the people who feel they must always be dabbling in stocks. They are also always and eternally grubbing into statistics, browsing over brokers' letters and market reports, and very concerned about the latest thing that Babson said, and so on, and on and on—Surely even an astronomer takes his eye from a telescope at times and steps out under the stars to view the sweep of the constellations.

Now here's a market that with relatively high volume has been moving sideways for some weeks. Ahead of it is a political election with a new Congress to be re-elected. One

third of the Senate of the U.S.A. must go to the polls too. Much of the New Deal philosophy is sharply under fire in this contest. The outcome of this is something to think about.

Stretching into the future, but now beginning to take shape, is a vast Canadian and American rearmament program. This means orders, business and profits for many industries. Europe is smouldering, Asia and the East is ablaze. Something else for the market to appraise. All the while debts are mounting, mounting, mounting. Does it mean additional taxation or inflation? The market is floundering for an answer, and it will find it. In the meantime, as I try to appraise the market, the daily volume of the New York Stock Exchange seems to be the most significant current factor. As a market gambler, I would not buy stocks at the moment. The answer then, to the editor's query is, I repeat, "Right now I'm just setting and thinking."

MINE MAKERS OF CANADA



—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

DAVID LEO CRAMP, Mechanical Superintendent, Lake Shore Mines Ltd., who, after serving for three years with the Consolidated Electric Co. of Toronto started his mining career with the Comstock Mines at Cobalt in 1908. During the next sixteen years he held various posts with the O'Brien Mines, Hollinger, Tough-Oakes and Kirkland Lake Gold Mines. In 1924 Mr. Cramp became Mechanical Superintendent at Lake Shore Mines.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

Anyway, Business is Better

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IN THIS mad world picture, which changes so fast nowadays that we personally grow dizzy watching it, two points stand out for the business man and investor: (1) that world trade prospects are in process of being changed vastly by the German advance in Europe and Japan's victory in China, and by the apparent need of Britain and France to adopt some, at least, of the methods of the totalitarian powers if they are to fit themselves to resist any further encroachment, and (2) that despite all this confusion and uncertainty in foreign fields, the domestic business outlook is improving rather remarkably—so much, in fact, that maybe even the blue-ruin pessimists will soon have to admit that even though the world may be headed for perdition, it is not going all the way there just yet.

True, the basis of this current business rise is not altogether healthy; in the United States government spending is a big factor, and though much of the spending will now be on armaments rather than on public works of more doubtful necessity (and may be criticized less by taxpayers), the result must be further increases in public debt and taxes with their ball-and-chain effect on business progress. True, too, there is a congressional election on November 8, and we may reasonably suppose that governmental propaganda agencies have been doing their best to create a rosy picture of the business outlook. But even so, and doing our best to be cynical, we think the near-term prospect at least, is bullish.

Recovery to Continue?

HOW long is "near-term?" Well, with the kind of world we have today, the situation and outlook are obviously very much subject to change without notice. But we note that Standard Statistics Company of New York, a fact and opinion dispenser as authoritative as any and which is supported in this instance by other profound analysts, asserts positively this week that "Business recovery, already of impressive proportions, will continue at least

through the spring of 1939," though (it adds) recent rates of gain will probably not be maintained through the winter months. This refers to the United States. But Canadian recovery, though a bit slower to take hold than that across the border, is now definitely in progress also.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures show that in September Canadian industrial production made one of the sharpest gains for any month on record—sharper than in any single month during the entire 1933-37 recovery swing. While it (industrial production) averaged for the first nine months of 1938 about 11 per cent. under the corresponding 1937 period, in September alone the Bureau's index jumped 9.9 points over August to the highest level since last December. All four subdivisions of the index—mineral production, manufacturing, construction and electric power—showed good gains.

Our Position Better

IN THIS recession Canada did not fall as far as the United States, and is now recovering faster. The decline in Canada's industrial output from the November 1937 high to the February 1938 recession low was but 20 per cent., while the longer slump from the American peak in April-May 1937 to the May 1938 bottom amounted to 36 per cent. Now the Canadian index is down only 10 per cent. from last year's high while the U.S. index is down 24 per cent. Still more notable is the fact that Canadian output in September 1938 was 98 per cent. above the 1932-33 depression low while the U.S. figure registered a net gain of only 55 per cent.

How far are we going and what comes after? It's the latter, really, that we're all wondering (and worrying) about. What comes after? It's anybody's guess, of course. But there is this: the longer a political-economic breakdown is avoided, the greater seems to be the possibility that the democracies and dictatorships, and the "haves" and the "have-nots," will eventually achieve workable compromises of their differences. Time, as always, is working on the side of reason.

The Price Guarantee

TO COUNTERACT this the Dominion government has, for better or for worse, provided a price guarantee for wheat, graded down from 80 cents for Number One, at the lakehead. While the guaranteed prices may not mean more than an

average of about 50 cents per bushel to the prairie grower, they at least act as a rock bottom level to furnish the grower with a minimum wage.

The spread between the price at the lakehead and what the prairie farmer receives is by no means a loss to the country, however. It is made up of railway freight, elevator charges, commissions, inspection fees, etc. A good wheat yield, as against a light yield, means \$20 millions extra to the railways. And from the lakehead there is a long water haul followed, in the usual course, by handling at Montreal or some other point. The lake boats usually get from four to seven cents per bushel which, on an average year's movement, means several million dollars to them. From the ocean port to a buying market such as Liverpool, there is transportation in which Canadian ships have a part. The price of Number One Manitoba wheat on October 24, for instance, was 82 cents in Liverpool and 62 cents in Port Arthur, the spread of 20 cents being mainly transportation costs on the lakes or by rail, and on the ocean.

The Items Involved

THE following table, based on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics latest annual report on the grain trade, shows the approximate items comprised in grain movement via the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route, via British Columbia ports, and via the Hudson Bay route, between an average western point and a British port:

	Great Lakes-St. Lawrence	B.C. ports	Hudson Bay
Country elevator charges, including unloading and commission, per bushel	3.5	3.5	3.5
Freight to ocean port, per bushel	17.35	12.5	13.25
Terminal elevator charges, including loading, etc., per bushel	1.5	1.5	1.5
Freight from Canadian port to British port, per bushel	7.65	14.0	9.75
Total charges, per bushel	30.00	31.5	28.0

The 17.35 cents charge on the Great Lakes route is made up of 12.5 cents for railway freight to Port Arthur or Port William, and 4.85 cents for lake freight from there to Montreal. On the B.C. route, there is just the railway freight of 12.5 cents to Vancouver, while on the Hudson Bay route the corresponding rail charge is slightly higher. Country and terminal elevator charges are common to all routes. The ocean freight of course is much higher from Pacific than from Atlantic ports, while from Port Churchill, the Hudson Bay terminus, it is just a little higher than from the Atlantic ports. The Hudson Bay route offers a definite saving, at least in the rates. There is no saving in the economic sense, because the rates have no relation to the enormous investment in that road and its terminal. In spite of this, grain seems to avoid it, probably because of slowness, uncertainty as to date of arrival, and lack of a market for deliveries on a Fort Churchill basis.

Railway rates are subject to the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners, elevator charges are under the Board of Grain Commissioners, and this latter body also influences the lake steamship charges. In the years 1920 to 1923 inclusive the lake boats got over ten cents per bushel for hauling wheat from Port Arthur to Montreal, and for several years later they still averaged over seven cents.

Severe competition for the limited business of recent years has forced rates lower, to around four or five cents. This season conditions are better, but the Board of Grain Commissioners has set a limit of seven cents. Ocean freight rates are largely controlled by the North Atlantic Conference, an international organization of shippers which, of course, is outside of Canadian jurisdiction.

Charges Relatively Fixed

IT IS OBVIOUS that handling charges between the grower and the market are relatively fixed. From 25 cents to 40 cents might be considered as the limits of ordinary fluctuation, depending on competitive conditions, with 30 cents as an average. Let us see how this leaves the grower under varying price levels for wheat. Since the British market takes most of our exports, prices there have a dominating effect, and make the best starting point for the calculation. The following shows the amount left to the growers, per bushel, and also from a crop of 300 million bushels, at varying price levels:

Price per bushel	Per bushel	From 300 million bushels
\$1.00	\$0.30	\$30,000,000
1.10	0.40	40,000,000
1.20	0.50	50,000,000
1.30	0.60	60,000,000
1.40	0.70	70,000,000
1.50	0.80	80,000,000
1.60	0.90	90,000,000
1.70	1.00	100,000,000
1.80	1.10	110,000,000
1.90	1.20	120,000,000
2.00	1.30	130,000,000

When wheat prices are low, therefore, handling charges absorb as much as 40 per cent of the gross, leaving only 60 per cent. for the farmer. When wheat prices are high, the same handling charges take only about 15 per cent., leaving the farmer with 85 per cent. But these handling charges are not a waste; they constitute an earning power for the country, and being relatively fixed, this is realized so long as we have the crop to move.

When Earning Starts

THIS earning power starts at the time the grower delivers his grain to the local elevator. There is a handling charge and, in the cash trade, a commission for putting through a sale on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange or other market. The past year was a poor one for the elevators and grain trade of Canada because of the light crop. This year will certainly be better. All the elevators of Canada, including terminals, have a total capacity of 421 million bushels which, considering that some other grain has to be handled, and that they can not all be full at the same time because bins have to be emptied before they can be refilled, is barely enough to hold a good wheat crop. In an exceptional year railway cars and steamships have to be conscripted into use for temporary storage. The elevator system is a very important investment in Canada, which can pay its way only through grain handling.

Next in the chain of service come

(Continued on Page 9)

Business and Market Forecast
Appears This Week on
Page 9.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CANADIAN BAKERIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please advise me re Canadian Bakeries. I have some first preferred stock which owes me about \$50.50 in back dividends and I'm going to hold on. What do you think of this? What is the outlook for the company?

—V. C. G., Drumheller, Alta.

I agree with you. I think the company's outlook is improving, and while I see little likelihood of an attempt to settle dividend arrears in the near future, I think I would be inclined to do what you're doing—hold on. The company showed a net profit of \$22,800, equivalent to \$2.70 per preferred share, in the year ended August 31, 1938, against a net of \$9,041 in the previous year and preferred earnings of 98 cents per share. Excellent crop conditions in Alberta, together with general improvement in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, should place the company in a favorable position in 1939, and as business conditions improve, its position and outlook should improve correspondingly.

SMELTER GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some shares of Smelter Gold Mines but have heard nothing of it for some time. Has this company passed out of the picture?

S. M. L., Calgary, Alta.

Smelter Gold Mines is still in existence. Its holdings in the God's Lake area of Manitoba have been retained and developments are being watched on adjoining ground. The company has a group of claims, adjoining the Errington property at Rowan Lake, Ontario, and exploration of this group is planned. I understand also that the company is taking over some ground in the Yellowknife area, Northwest Territories.

REO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would like some information on Reo Motor Car Company. What is its position? Its prospects? What do you think of the common stock?

F. L. H., Dartmouth, N.S.

Although the Reo Motor Car Company has almost held its own on a competitive basis with other motor car companies, the total business available in this field has been so limited as to prevent the company from showing a profit so far this year. Thus, a sizeable loss is in prospect for 1938, making the ninth deficit in as many years.

The aggregate demand in the truck and bus field should eventually recover, but the keen competition will continue to limit this company's returns, and even modest per share earnings are not expected—at least for some time to come. Dividends are a remote possibility. I would say that with losses indicated for an indefinite period in the future, the stock occupies a fundamentally unfavorable and unattractive position.

LAPA CADILLAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

After reading some very encouraging reports on Lapa Cadillac I bought some of the shares. Now I am wondering why, with such a bright prospect for the future, this stock is selling around 35 cents, about the price of a good prospect, when some other mining stocks, apparently no better, sell for several times that price.

J. C. W., Kingston, Ont.

Addition of a cyanide unit to the mill at Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines is now under-way and this will increase gold extraction considerably and raise capacity of the mill to over 300 tons. The mill, which has only been in operation about three months, is handling about 180 tons daily, and with amalgamation and concentration has only been recovering in the neighborhood of 65 per cent of gold in ore. With cyanide treatment it is expected to be 90 per cent or better. Operating costs are low and a substantial profit should be shown on a 300-ton daily milling basis.

The company recently increased its



—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

A. G. PARTRIDGE, President, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd., who was recently elected President, The Rubber Association of Canada for 1938-39.

capitalization by 1,000,000 shares and disposed of enough to retire a loan of \$190,094, pay off trade debts of \$100,000, provide for the addition of the cyanide plant and working capital for further development. A substantial ore reserve position is being built up, but so far underground work has been confined to a comparatively short length along the favorable structure, and interesting ground remains to be explored. Hence you might be well advised to retain your stock until you ascertain the possibilities with increased mill capacity.

FANNY FARMER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have found it a good plan to follow your advice in the past, and am turning to you again now. I have \$100 which I would like to put in a safe place with a reasonable chance for appreciation. I am considering the purchase of 5 more shares of Fanny Farmer (I already hold 5). What do you think of this?

—M. C. C., London, Ont.

I think Fanny Farmer should meet your requirements satisfactorily. Current prices for Fanny Farmer of 21½ give an approximate yield of 5 per cent on the basis of the regular \$1 dividend which was inaugurated in April, 1937, and in addition, recent years have seen generous extras. The company's record has been one of steadily increasing sales and profits, its management has always been good, it appears to be firmly established in the United States market, and I would look forward to many years of profitable operations. As you probably know, J. D. Hayes is now president of both Fanny Farmer and Laura Secord, and these two companies will collaborate in opening a chain of stores in Great Britain in the near future. Obviously, this introduces a new speculative element. However, if the new management continues the sound policies of the old, the risks attendant upon such an enterprise should be greatly moderated.

As to recent trends, while sales continued to gain during the first six months of the current fiscal year, profits declined 1.6 per cent, as compared to the corresponding period of last year. This is the first decline to be registered by the company since 1932 and I think it is without any real significance, but due directly to the "recession" in the United States which now appears to be lifting. With generally improving conditions, the company has every opportunity of making up a lot of ground before the year ends, and it is quite possible that the full year's figures will compare favorably with those of 1937, when net income of \$803,936 was equal to \$2.06 per common share.

PLANET

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your information on the latest possibilities regarding Planet Gold Mines.

—E. R., Oshawa, Ont.

Planet Gold Mines is now negotiating for funds to carry out underground exploration on its property in the Boston Creek area. A syenite mass has been explored by surface work, diamond drilling, and a shaft to a depth of 40 feet, and a sample of 2½ tons of representative material was sent to the University of Toronto, results of which, however, have not yet been made public. Howey Gold Mines recently obtained a sampling option on the property but its examination was not considered having yielded results satisfactory enough to justify the company proceeding further, hence the option was dropped.

GRAYMAR YELLOWKNIFE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am now holding 100 units of Graymar Yellowknife. Do you think this a promising speculation?

—R. S. W., Springhill, N.S.

Graymar Yellowknife Mining Syndicate's property is still in the prospect stage but has met with encouragement in surface work to date. Some seven veins, all of which pan gold, have been discovered, and work has been concentrated on three of these with sampling giving some high assays. The property is well located, adjoining the Chan Yellowknife property and is said to have the same geological formation. It has been decided to replace the syndicate with a 3,000,000 shares company, with each unit exchangeable for 20 shares.

UNITED FUEL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In view of your recent article concerning the position of preferred stocks on reorganization, I would like your opinion specifically with regard to the proposals for the reorganization of United Fuel Investments, Ltd., of Hamilton?

—J. N. H., Cobourg, Ont.

A choice of evils confronts the preferred shareholders of United Fuel Investment, Limited. By rejecting the reorganization proposal which has unanimous approval of the directors, the preferred shareholders would block a solution of competitive difficulties in Hamilton, due to the fact that another company has franchise rights over a portion of the city and environs; and these franchise rights may be extended to the whole of the city when the United Fuel's presently exclusive franchise expires in 1941.

By approving the proposed plan of reorganization, preferred shareholders pave the way for completion of an agreement whereby the competitor company distributing natural gas throws in its lot with United Fuel and the combined enterprise endeavors to develop the present and potential market for the benefit of all concerned. In this way, the gas output of the coke plant would be reasonably

(Continued on Next Page)



—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

W. S. HERRON, President of Okalta Oils Ltd., who is the man responsible for the Okalta No. 6 development which has doubled the proven crude area of Turner Valley.

OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

WELL, Okalta No. 6 has come through. This well—which means so much to Turner Valley and to Canadian oil hopes generally—blew into production last Sunday night amid general jubilation. While it is too early as yet to estimate the size of the well, and in any case it has first to be tested by the government, the indications point to a very big well, with good gas pressure.

This well is only second in importance to the "discovery" crude well of Turner Valley Royalties which came in in June 1936, for it (Okalta No. 6) means no less than that the width of the proven crude area has been more than doubled. Many other operators who have been waiting for Okalta's showing will now drill in the area, and though the immediate result of Okalta's production will be to add to the marketing problem, the long-term effect, by greatly increasing Turner Valley's potentialities, should mean considerably widened interest in the major markets.

W. S. Herron, President of Okalta Oils Ltd., the man responsible for this most important development, can correctly be called the first oil pioneer. It was in 1911 that Mr. Herron formed the first syndicate and filed on several thousand acres of land. The original document is still in Mr. Herron's office, and strangely enough considerable of the acreage then filed on is still held. Some of that same acreage is now located in the best producing area of the field. This shows that Mr. Herron's judgment, 27 years ago, as to where the real crude area might be found, was not far out.

However, it took over 25 years to find the crude oil pool. It meant drilling nearly 100 wells, most of which were gas or naphtha wells. Here it is well for us to remember, that the history of oil in the United States is that every major oil field has necessitated the drilling of about 500 wells. Consequently, Turner Valley's record is very good when compared with U.S. fields.

But coming back to our hero pioneer, during those 25 years Mr. Herron never lost faith. Several times during this 25 year period, when oil booms were running wild, he could have sold out and retired a millionaire. Mr. Herron was not a get-rich-quick promoter, he was an oil operator, a builder. His job was to discover oil fields and drill oil wells.

A week ago this Saturday I was talking to Sidney Norman, Mining Editor of the Globe and Mail, about our pioneers, and his comment was: "This country needs more Herrons."

We have other pioneers besides Mr. Herron. At the present time there are over 15 wells being drilled on wildcat or pioneer structures. Some of these pioneers have had a terrible struggle trying to hold their acreage and raise the money to drill a well. It is difficult, in fact impossible to appreciate or realize the struggle some of these men have put up.

I have visited several of these men this summer. One of the most recent was Frank Moodie of Sentinel Oils drilling a well on the Calling Valley structure just north-east of Turner Valley. This man told me of his difficulties, of having to raise money, then superintend drilling operations, then run out of money and have to close down etc. His troubles are not over yet. His well is drilled to about 7,200 ft. and he may have to go several thousand feet yet, although he expects production shortly.

A few miles further north of Mr. Moodie's well is the New Valley well. It has encountered an entirely different type of oil than that found in Turner Valley. This oil has a paraffin base, but as yet commercial production has not been obtained. Mr. Moodie's company, the pioneer in this field, might be the "discovery well" of the Calling Valley structure.

Securities for Investment

Suggestions for the purchase of government, municipal and corporation securities are made to suit the requirements of the individual investor. Consult any of our branches.

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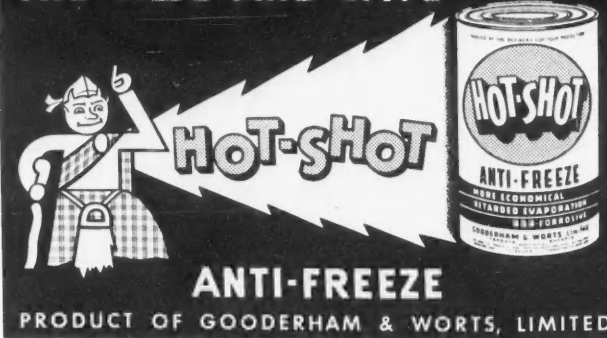
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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Misrepresentation and Concealment

BY GEORGE GILBERT

UNDER the life insurance law in force in all the Provinces except Quebec, the applicant for a life insurance policy and the person whose life is to be insured are each required to disclose to the insurance company in the application for the contract, on the medical examination (if any), or in any statements or answers furnished in lieu of a medical examination, every fact within his knowledge which is material to the contract, and a failure to disclose or misrepresentation of any such fact by either person will render the contract voidable at the instance of the insurance company.

It is provided, however, that such statements by the insured or the person whose life is insured, other than fraudulent statements or statements erroneous as to age, are to be deemed to be true and incontestable after the contract has been in force for two years during the lifetime of the person whose life is insured, but this provision does not apply with respect to disability insurance or double indemnity insurance.

Although all premiums have been paid on an insurance policy, the beneficiary may not be able to collect a claim under it because of material misrepresentation or concealment on the part of the insured in his answers in the application for the insurance.

What the law is and the test to be applied to determine the materiality of misrepresentations are dealt with in this article so that the applicant for insurance may be able to recognize the pitfalls and so avoid them by a full disclosure of material facts.

It is also enacted that a failure to disclose or misrepresentation of a fact material to the contract on the part of the insurance company will render the contract voidable at the instance of the insured; provided that in the absence of fraud the contract will not be voided by reason of such failure to disclose or misrepresentation, but voidable after the contract has been in force for two years during the lifetime of the person whose life is insured.

Test of Materiality

IT IS FURTHER enacted that the question of materiality shall be one of fact. In a case which went to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for determination, the question had to be decided whether certain misrepresentations or concealments were material to the contract, under section 156 of the Ontario Insurance Act, R.S.O. 1914. It was held that a policy of insurance will not be avoided by inaccuracies in the answers in the application unless, had the questions been answered accurately, they would have influenced a reasonable insurer to refuse the insurance or stipulate a higher premium.

In an Ontario case which went to the Court of Appeal, the evidence showed that the insured had been in ill health for a considerable period of time prior to the date of the application for the policy; that the agent of the company who solicited the application knew the physical condition of the applicant; that the application, save for the signature of the applicant, was in the handwriting of the agent, and that some of the answers therein contained were not in accord with the knowledge that the agent had of the physical condition of the applicant and were untrue according to the knowledge possessed by the agent; and that the deceased who did not know the English language well enough to read the application did not know that it contained false statements.

For the claimant under the policy it was argued that the insurance company was bound by the knowledge of the agent, but the insurance company relied on the terms of the policy which provided that the policy would be void if the application contained untrue answers. At the trial it was held that effect must be given to the terms of the policy, and that, as there had been no waiver, the action must be dismissed, but without costs. An appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal was dismissed with costs.

Misrepresentation

IN A QUEBEC case it was held that a statement by the insured that he was in "good health," when he actually suffered from mitral lesion of the heart, was a material misrepresentation and avoided the policy. This was an action to recover the value of two policies on the life of a minor son of the claimant. The insurance company pleaded material misrepresentation and absence of interest on the part of the claimant.

In a Michigan case, which went to the Supreme Court for determination, action was taken to recover as beneficiary under a policy of life insurance. In the application, which was made a part of the policy, the insured answered in the negative questions as



HOMER J. HALE, C.L.U., who is retiring after 24 years' service as Manager of the Central Ontario Branch of the Canada Life Assurance Company—the oldest branch of the oldest Canadian life company. He has been in the life insurance business for 41 years, and with the Canada Life since 1914, when he was appointed Manager for Central Ontario. Under his direction the Branch has become one of the company's largest. His successor as Manager is his son, Vernon C. Hale.

to whether he had ever had any accident or injury or undergone any surgical operation, or had ever been under observation or treatment in any hospital, asylum or sanitarium.

He also answered in the negative the question whether he had ever consulted a physician or practitioner for any ailment or disease of the brain or nervous system, the heart, blood vessels or lungs, the stomach or intestines, liver, kidneys or bladder. The insured answered "none" to the question as to what physicians or practitioners he had consulted or been examined or treated by within the past five years.

On February 15, 1933, the policy was issued, and on July 4, 1933, the insured died from primary carcinoma of the liver and generalized arteriosclerosis. At the trial of the suit, the insurance company submitted testimony that the insured within a year prior to his application for the insurance had suffered an accident and injury at his place of employment.

In Hospital for Treatment

THERE was also evidence that the insured had been in hospital in Detroit on October 6 and 8, 1932, for diagnosis and treatment, and that at the hospital on the dates stated he had consulted with a physician. It was testified that on February 10, 1933, the insured made a signed statement to the investigator for the insurance company that carried the workmen's compensation insurance for his employer that he had sprained his back on September 30, 1932, while working at his place of employment.

To the jury the court submitted the question whether the insured had an accident or injury to his back on September 30, 1932; whether he was under observation or treatment at the hospital in Detroit, either on October 6 or 8, 1932, or both dates; and whether he consulted the named physician on October 6 or 8 at the hospital.

In its special verdict, the jury answered "no" to each of the foregoing questions. The trial court set aside the verdict as against the weight of evidence, and granted a new trial. After a similar verdict had been returned as a result of the new trial, the insurance company moved for judgment notwithstanding the verdict. This motion was denied, and from the judgment for the claimant the insurance company appealed.

On appeal, the Michigan Supreme Court held that misrepresentation in an application for a life insurance policy as to prior hospital and medical treatment and consultation of physician was sufficient to avoid liability under the policy. Unimpeached testimony that the insured withheld information regarding his injury at his place of employment, his visits to the hospital and his consultation with a physician, all of which took place within four months prior to his application for insurance, rendered the verdict for the claimant unavailing. The verdict was held to be against the great weight of the evidence, and the judgment thereon was reversed and a new trial granted.

Nine Months' Sales of Life Insurance

OVER \$275,000,000 of new ordinary life insurance was sold in Canada and Newfoundland during the first nine months of this year, according to returns compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and given out by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

Detailed sales by provinces, based on returns by 18 companies having 87% of the total insurance in force, exclusive of group and wholesale insurance, annuities, pension bonds without insurance, reinsurance, revivals, etc., were as follows:

British Columbia \$21,964,000; Alberta, \$11,302,000; Saskatchewan, \$6,827,000; Manitoba, \$15,844,000; Ontario, \$123,533,000; Quebec, \$73,712,000; New Brunswick, \$6,899,000; Nova Scotia, \$11,210,000; Prince Edward Island, \$1,177,000; Newfoundland, \$3,125,000; total \$275,613,000.

Sales by provinces for the month of September totaled \$27,442,000, as follows: British Columbia, \$2,108,000; Alberta, \$1,186,000; Saskatchewan, \$974,000; Manitoba, \$1,753,000; Ontario, \$11,965,000; Quebec, \$7,226,000; New Brunswick, \$666,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,131,000; Prince Edward Island, \$138,000; Newfoundland, \$295,000.

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Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please be good enough to give me your analysis of and opinion of the financial stability of The Halifax Fire Insurance Company? The information is desired in connection with an agency proposition. Thanking you, I am

—M. R. J., St. John, N.B.

Halifax Fire Insurance Company began business in 1809, and is accordingly the oldest Canadian fire insurance company in existence, so far as I know. For the first ten years it operated as a mutual company, and in 1819 an Act of Incorporation was obtained, under which it carried on business until 1859, when it was reincorporated by Special Act of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

Since 1919 it has been operating under Dominion license and registry. It enjoys an excellent reputation in the business, and all claims are promptly collectable. At the end of 1937 its total assets were \$5,708,813.85, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$1,881,358.29, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$3,827,455.56. As the paid up capital amounted to \$2,000,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$1,827,455.56 over capital, unearned premium reserves and all liabilities.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you be so kind as to answer the following problem?

I am thinking of taking out one of the Government Annuities. The one I have in mind is a Deferred Last Survivor. The maximum amount is \$1,200 per year for both of us (my wife and self). As against this what do you think of the idea of taking out two annuities each for \$1,200—one for my wife and one for myself? It seems to me that in this way one can get twice the income. Is there anything wrong with the idea? What have you to say for or against it? Will appreciate your opinion very much.

—K. S. W., Premier, B. C.

If you are in a position to finance the purchase of two annuities, one for yourself and one for your wife, there is every reason why you should do so, and no reason why you should not. By doing so, you will be doubling the family income as long as you both live, and each of you will be guaranteed an income of \$1,200 per annum as long as one survives the other.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you kindly give me some information concerning the standing and the reputation of The Macabees? Are their various Life plans much the same in principle as those of the standard commercial companies?

—D. E. M., Kirkland Lake, Ont.

The Macabees is a fraternal benefit society. It was first established at London, Ont., in 1878 under the name of "Knights of Macabees of the World." It entered the United States in 1883, and was incorporated in 1885 under the laws of the State of Michigan. Its head office is at Detroit and the Canadian head office is at Windsor.

It is regularly licensed in Canada, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$1,758,700 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. As it operates on an actuarial basis, and shows a substantial surplus over reserves and all liabilities, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. It issues the standard forms of life insurance contracts.

At the end of 1937 the total assets of The Macabees were \$50,618,360, and its surplus, assigned and unassigned, amounted to \$3,090,777. Its total income in 1937 was \$11,631,591, while its total disbursements were \$8,153,209, of which, \$5,408,550 was paid to policyholders. The insurance in force at the end of the year was \$182,805,094, showing a gain in 1937 of \$4,274,992.

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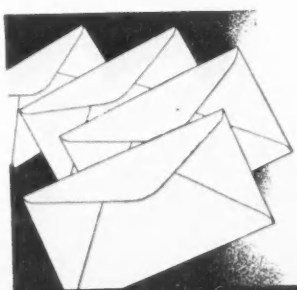
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MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

FALCONBRIDGE Nickel Mines treated 121,869 tons of ore during the third quarter of 1938, compared with 109,830 tons in the corresponding period of 1937. Sales of metal were lower due to the recent European disturbance, and stores of metals were increased. Gross operating profit, however, was \$613,136 for the three months, with net profit amounting to \$268,032, compared with \$266,967 in the third quarter of 1937.

International Nickel Company of Canada spent \$44,500,000 in Canada during 1937, of which \$19,300,000 went to employees and the remainder for supplies, taxes, and services.

Gold mines in the province of Ontario are steadily increasing in number, with 58 producers already established. Output for 1938 promises to exceed \$95,000,000 in gold from this one province, compared with \$88,000,000 in 1937.

Mines of Canada are employing about 100,000 men at present and paying wages at the rate of over \$130,000,000 a year.

Thompson-Lundmark, the new company formed to operate the rich gold discovery made in the Yellowknife gold area by Fred Thompson and associates, has commenced diamond drilling. Surface work has revealed some very spectacular showings. Some of the richer specimens brought out are approximately 50 per cent. gold. Rich ore is showing in a number of deposits, and work alone will determine average values and extent of continuity. On one showing known as Treasure Island, a length of 60 ft. by a width of over 30 ft., is estimated to carry around two ounces of gold to the ton.

Errowana is the name of a new company organized on property held by Smelter Gold Mines at Rowan Lake in Northwestern Ontario. The new company has also entered into a deal to purchase the adjoining Errington property where surface work and diamond drilling has indicated an important tonnage of commercial ore. One ore shoot is estimated to have average values of \$22 to the ton over a width of 30 inches and a length of 450 ft.

Denison Nickel is negotiating with a view toward securing funds with which to construct a concentrator with a capacity of 250 tons of ore daily.

McWatters Gold Mine has drifted into rich ore at a depth of 900 ft. For a length of 30 ft. the muck samples have assayed around \$50 to \$70 to the ton. This has encouraged the hope that lower horizons may yield results similar to the spectacular showings at the first or 150 ft. level.

Preston East Dome is completing foundations for its mill and work has started on the steel work. The plant is to handle 300 tons daily, but so designed as to permit an increase to 500 daily at moderate cost if desired.

God's Lake Gold Mines is in good ore at depth. At the 5th sub-level a length



G. W. V. SHAW, who has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Canadian National Railway Company and its various subsidiary and allied companies.

of close to 50 ft. has shown values of \$15 to the ton. In the nine months ended Sept. 30, the mine produced \$620,079 for an operating profit of \$237,429.

Officials report that a contract is to be awarded for diamond drilling on the Dome vein at the property of Rebar Gold Mines Limited in the Lake of the Woods district. Holes will be spotted by the engineer next week and drilling will start immediately thereafter. The contract calls for 5,000 feet.

REAL ESTATE, MUNICIPAL BOND QUOTATIONS

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WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK—

British Columbia Power

BRITISH Columbia Power Corporation, Limited, is a holding company. Through the ownership of British Columbia Electric Railway Company and a group of 13 subsidiaries, the company supplies electric power and light, gas, street railway, bus and motor freight transportation in the most important municipalities in British Columbia including Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and North Vancouver. The system is the largest in western Canada and the territory served covers the southern mainland of British Columbia and a large part of Vancouver Island, embracing an area of more than 1,500 square miles with a population of 400,000 in 28 communities.

The territory in which the company operates is rich and has great potentialities. The principal pursuits are lumbering, agriculture, mining, shipping, and fishing. The chief market is the city of Vancouver which is becoming increasingly important as a seaport. This city is coming to be regarded more and more as one of the main outlets for the wheat of the Prairie Provinces and may yet be the world distributing centre for Alberta's oil. So that it gives definite promise of further growth. The adoption of progressive rate policies by B. C. Power in the electric and gas divisions has stimulated industrial consumption and aided in the growth of domestic sales. Through a three-year renewal of the existing rate contract with the city of Vancouver, and aided by the modernization of equipment, the promising traction situation has been prolonged and strengthened.

Affected by Mining

THE revenues of B.C. Power tag close on the heels of mining, tending to fluctuate with the fortunes of this important industry. However, lumber and agriculture in the outlying areas, and port activity and manufacturing in Vancouver, itself, provide considerable diversification and are a stabilizing influence on operations. Operating costs are well controlled, but in this, as in many other companies, rising taxes are a problem. The favorable industrial prospects, and the chances of a healthy increase in population in the area provide a satisfactory long term outlook, which is being tempered somewhat by the threat that the provincial government will take over control of public utilities, especially the light and power business. Premier Patullo's government proposes the appointment of a commission for this purpose. The government's intentions add a speculative factor to the company's future.

The annual statement of the company for the year ended June 30, 1938, revealed net earnings of \$2,043,868, or the equivalent of \$2.04 a share on the Class "A" stock, as compared with net earnings of \$1,766,229 or \$1.77 per share in the year ended June 30, 1937. Analysis of the report indicates that the improvement in gross earnings as compared with the previous year was more than offset by increased operating expenses, and not the increase in net income was attributable to lower interest charges, a sharp reduction in the proportion of bond discount and conversion expense write-off. The addition of \$219,768 to operating expenses and maintenance was

principally due to revision of wage agreements granting annual holidays with pay and a further provision of \$48,000 to meet costs of accidents. As to the immediate future, President W. G. Murrin sums it up with: "...with increased activity in the building trade, with the increased spending power which will result from the much-improved wheat situation on the Prairies this year, and with our plants and facilities in good operating condition, we are not only in a position to render efficient service but are well-equipped to meet any demand for increased business."

Problem is Sales

THE abundant and ready availability of water power reserves, as well as ample gas manufacturing capacity, make B.C. Power's problem one of sales expansion. As we have recorded, progressive rate policies have both widened the use of, and are continuing to expand the consumption of, electricity. The company's gas division is still facing keen competition from other fuels such as oil and sawdust, but promotional rates have served to spur the domestic heating demand. Over the intermediate trend, a well-maintained activity in lumbering and mining operations gives promise of an upward trend in revenues. Over the longer trend, the outlook for the company's services seems favorable as a high volume of building within the service area is indicative of a permanent and increasing demand. Another factor is the growing importance of Pacific trade which will greatly benefit western seaports, particularly Vancouver.

The refunding of the fairly heavy funded debt has resulted in savings: the proportion of bond discount and conversion expense written off was cut from \$293,792 in 1937 to \$79,980 in 1938; and interest on funded debt, excluding exchange, was down from \$1,765,573 in 1937 to \$1,643,610 in 1938. These savings were principally responsible for the rise in the balance available for dividends on the Class "A" stock from \$1,766,229 to \$2,043,868, and increase the probability of the maintenance of the \$2 dividend rate on the Class "A" shares.

In the current fiscal year to date, mining operations in British Columbia have continued active and depression influences have been relatively unimportant, although a curtailment in the important lumbering industry has had some effect on regional activity. However, with construction all over the continent improving, lumbering should now prove a strengthening factor. Despite a rigid control of operating costs, the interim statement for the first two months of the year indicates that rising expenses have outstripped gains in gross, and, with interest savings now smaller, net on the "A" stock eased from 29.6 cents per share a year ago to 28.5 cents.

It is our opinion that the Class "A" stock can be considered as a good business man's investment. Earnings on this stock should be well maintained, and at current prices of 21 1/2—21 3/4, it yields 9.4 per cent. to enjoy more-than-average speculative attraction. Because of the slim margin of earnings over the Class "A" dividend, the Class "B" stock is unattractive.



Port Alfred Wharf — Finished Ahead of Schedule despite severe winter conditions.

Increased business through Port Alfred decided the Saguenay Terminals Limited to enlarge their dock and freight handling facilities. In November, 1937, Foundation obtained the contract to build a new pile wharf.

The wharf was to measure approximately 950 feet long by 35 feet wide, and support a roadway, double railway track and rails for a crane.

A total of 1,700 timber piles up to 90 feet long was used. Two bents of 14 piles each were driven every day, and hoisted and braced the same day before the ice could form. 1,300,000 board feet of timber were placed in the work.

Despite the severest winter conditions (the temperature falling as low as 35° below zero), the work was completed early in May, in good time for the reopening of navigation.

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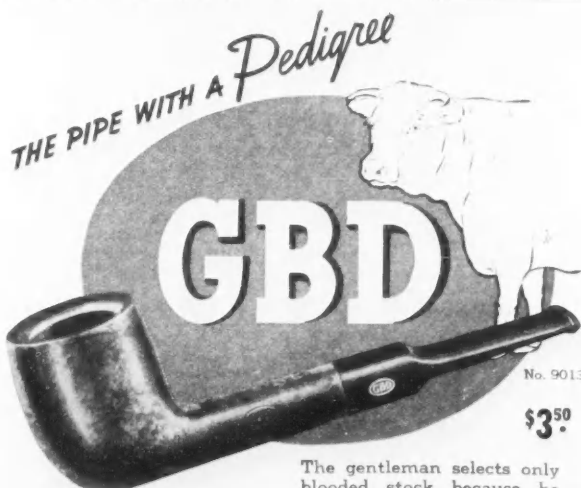
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BARGAINS IN PAPER

BY MICHAEL SINCLAIR

The public buys newsprint stocks but the prices paid and the fluctuations of those prices indicate that buyers pay little attention to intrinsic values.

Yet, while it can be only an approximation, there is an obvious yardstick for measurement and comparison of values. It is used in this article, and produces interesting contrasts.

ALTHOUGH there is more interest in the newsprint securities than in any other group of speculative investments, trading in these issues seems to bear little relation to the intrinsic values back of them. Public interest shifts with startling rapidity. Sometimes it is Price Brothers common in which attention is centred; a week later, trading may turn to Abitibi bonds, or Consolidated Paper common.

Yet there is a very definite yardstick by which all these newsprint securities can be measured and contrasted the one with the other. This yardstick is the market's evaluation of the properties on the basis of their assets. This is set forth in the accompanying table which shows the valuation per ton of daily capacity which stock market prices place on the various companies.

The variety of figures at which the market place values the various newsprint capacities of these enterprises calls for an explanation. In the first instance, the means taken to work out the figures must be understood before any adequate comparisons can be made.

The figures have been compiled by dividing the value the market places on each undertaking by the daily capacity of its mills. In working out the valuation which the junior securities place on the various properties, all the senior obligations have been taken in at par. For example, with Price Brothers, the par value of the bonds, debentures and preferred has been added to the total value which the market places on all the common shares. This total has then been divided by the daily tonnage capacity of the mills. Thus has the \$31,500 valuation been computed.

In the accompanying figures, St. Lawrence Corporation has been considered solely as the owner of Brompton which has no senior securities outstanding. Hence at present prices the A shares place a very conservative valuation on Brompton's productive capacity. St. Lawrence Corporation can also be considered as the owner of Brompton, Lake St. John and St. Lawrence Paper Mills. In which case, due to the large underlying obligations, at present prices the A shares would place a much higher valuation on the combined capacity of the three component mills of this holding company. Actually and more realistically St. Lawrence Corporation can best be regarded as the owner of the Brompton plant with its other two subsidiaries as merely potential profit makers when business improves.

Capacity of Plants

THE comparison between the various mills has been based on the following arbitrary capacity of the plants:

Company	Daily Cap. in ton
Lake St. John	300
St. Lawrence Paper Mills	600
Brompton	450
Abitibi	2,000
Price Brothers	1,200
Consolidated	2,000
Donnacona	325
MacLaren	325

The foregoing tonnages are at best approximations. Probably none of the producers know the actual capacity of their mills. For eight years or more they have not been sufficiently pushed for orders to know just how much their machines can produce. Nor perhaps do they yet know just which machines are uneconomic and which ones, although old, can still operate profitably without replacement.

The cold, raw figures of the valuation per ton of capacity are apt to mislead also in that they take no account of the individual differences amongst the mills. For instance Brompton's tonnage includes a wide variety of products other than newsprint. Abitibi has large and valuable developed power resources in which perhaps \$20 million dollars or more has been invested. Whereas the bonds on the power subsidiary of the MacLaren company have not been included in the \$20,000 per ton figure which the current price of the stock of the parent company places on the paper mill.

Status of Securities

OTHER elements in any comparison of the companies is the status of their senior securities presently not paying interest or dividends. For instance, until July 1939, Consolidated has no bond interest to meet; after that date up to 1941, annual interest charges may be met by an issuance of common shares, thus possibly diluting somewhat the stock interest in the company. Price Brothers preferred dividends only accrue from the beginning of 1939. Also, the debentures of that company are convertible into common shares.

The Lake St. John Company also has outstanding \$18 million in 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred, all held by St. Lawrence Paper Mills. The latter company is some \$44 per share in arrears with its preferred dividends. This year Abitibi is seven years in arrears with its bond in-

terest and preferred dividends. Thus at present prices on each \$70 of Abitibi bonds there are interest arrears of \$35.

The considerations affecting individual companies, when applied to the price at which the market values each property, do provide a means at least of intelligent selection to meet a speculation or investment need. For example, Price Brothers shares appear to be about the most attractive speculative common stock in the industry. With a substantial capitalization of senior securities, there is an interesting leverage inherent in the common. If earnings increase, there will be a much more than proportional increase in the net available for the shares. Moreover, the market values Price Brothers stock at only \$31,500 per ton of daily capacity. Yet the replacement value of any newsprint property is most certainly well in excess of \$35,000 per ton.

Has Less Leverage

MACLAREN shares, on a comparative basis, sell even lower than Price Brothers. This stock is less speculative, but at the same time, due to the absence of bonds on the MacLaren newsprint property, the stock has not the same leverage and the same possibilities of appreciation as Price Brothers. MacLaren's, with its excellent power subsidiary, therefore appears to be a mild, but an exceedingly good speculation.

Lake St. John common is selling higher than some of the other common shares. But the company is perhaps the lowest cost producer in the industry. Moreover, its preferred shares are non-cumulative. The company occupies a sound working capital position. And the stock has good potentialities with any betterment in the demand for newsprint.

St. Lawrence Paper Mills preferred at 50 seems, with the prospect of bettered conditions to be one of the best speculations in the industry. Last year the stock sold up to 97. This company buys much of its wood supply. While this may tend towards higher costs, nevertheless St. Lawrence's wood costs fluctuate less than other companies. In addition, St. Lawrence does at least know how much its wood costs, a situation which does not always obtain amongst operators whose limits lie two and sometimes three years' drive from the mill.

Dividend Arrears

ST. LAWRENCE CORPORATION A stock is attractive. It is backed share for share with Brompton common which last year paid the parent company a \$1.10 dividend. Last year the A shares paid a \$1 a share dividend. They are presently in arrears \$13.75 a share.

Backed by more than adequate properties and tremendous hydro power assets, together with a claim for six years of interest arrears, Abitibi bonds are one of the best secured and also one of the most volatile of securities. With the present resumption of negotiations leading to a reorganization of this property, the bonds are rightly a popular speculation.

Because it is one of the smaller companies, Donnacona shares have not attracted a very substantial market following. Consolidated bonds and stock are also not as subject to as wide price swings as are some of the other newsprints. The company has placed itself in a satisfactory position to ride out a depression. Due to the character of its financial set-up, Consolidated Paper securities might not appreciate as rapidly as some of the others; but they would not, decline as quickly either.

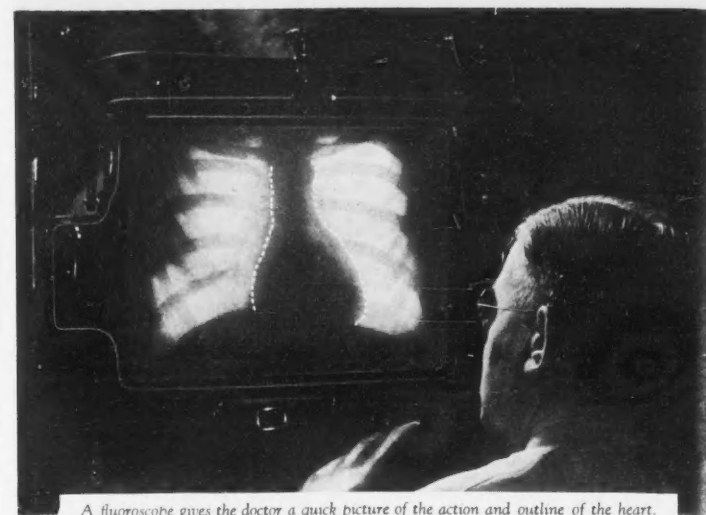
The Bargains in Paper Odds on the Newsprint Horses

Company & security	Approx. market price	Market val. per ton of daily cap.
PRICE BROTHERS		
Bonds	98	\$12,300
Debentures	100	15,900
Preferred	61	19,000
Common	21	31,500
LAKE ST. JOHN		
Bonds	92	17,200
Debentures	62	26,200
Common	21	45,600
ST. LAW. P.M.		
Preferred	50	11,800
ST. LAW. CORP.		
A shares	19	12,700
Common	6	49,000
ABITIBI		
Bonds	70 1/2	17,000
7% preferred	40	32,800
6% preferred	31	38,800
Common	3 1/2	61,000
CONSOLIDATED		
Bonds	55	14,000
Common	8	35,000
DONNACONA		
Bonds	80	17,000
A & B stock	7	30,000
MACLAREN		
Common	15	20,000

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.

Please accept my thanks for your detailed reply to my inquiry. May I say that I find the Gold & Dross Section of SATURDAY NIGHT one of the paper's most valuable features and, in itself, a good reason for the continuance of my subscription.

—H. S. H., Sherbrooke, Que.



A fluoroscope gives the doctor a quick picture of the action and outline of the heart. In the photograph the white dots indicate the usual position and size of the heart.

Your Heart in Action

YOUR newspaper constantly records sudden deaths from heart attacks. Frequently the victims are in the prime of life, enjoying happy, successful careers—yet they die too soon. Why?

In thousands of cases the victim was unaware that he had heart trouble. Or he may have failed to heed warnings which would have been plain to a doctor. In still other instances, he ignored his doctor's orders to slow down on work and exercise.

The person who knows he has heart trouble is likely to live longer than the one who doesn't suspect it. It is the man who does not know or mistakes the symptoms who is in real danger.

Several common symptoms may indicate heart disease but only a physician can decide whether or not they are serious. "Indigestion" may be a cloak for an impaired heart. Shortness of breath, pounding or fluttering of the heart may be due to nervousness or overwork; or they may be caused by trouble in the heart itself. Irregularities of the heart's

beat, pain near the heart, or pains in the arms and armpits may indicate that something is wrong with the heart, or they may be of little importance. Any of these symptoms calls for an early and thorough examination by a physician.

Today physicians know more about diseases of the heart and are better equipped to diagnose and treat them than ever before. When advisable, your doctor may employ the X-ray and the electrocardiograph and other modern devices to determine the condition of your heart. Give him a chance to help you.

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IN TWO SECTIONS—SECTION TWO

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 5, 1938

Winners for the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show



THE LOVELY LADIES who, with their top-hatted escorts, occupy the boxes at the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show provide a spectacle as brilliant as that in the ring. Frocks shown on this page are typical of those that will be worn when the show takes place this month at Toronto. TOP LEFT, pink net with cyclamen velvet shoulder straps and belt, velvet petals in red and cyclamen on skirt (Lelong). RIGHT, black velvet with bands of black net set over red taffeta (Lelong). BELOW, LEFT, pearl grey faille with violet velvet ribbon (Balenciaga). CENTRE, evening coat in currant red velvet with grey fox collar (Gaston). RIGHT, black faconné silk cape with large velvet bow under chin, worn over a black and white striped satin dress (Balenciaga). —Photographs by Doreyne, Paris.



English Chemist Discovers Secret of Skin Beauty



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WORLD OF WOMEN

D'ye Ken John Peel With His Coat So Gay?

BY BERNICE COFFEY



MISS BARBARA M. ROSS, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Ross of Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karsh.

Her Appointments

A HUNT TEAM, to score the highest possible number of points on appointments, should be turned out in a workmanlike way with livery, boots, spurs, etc., alike as to cut, color and make. New leather, cloth or velvet is not necessary as these, if clean, show the workmen. Women, of course, never wear Hunting Pink. One of the few entitled to do so is Lady Eaton who, with Mr. Asmus Jarvis, is joint master of Toronto and North York Hunt. Women members of Hunt Teams riding astride wear the same as men except that the hunting coat is of black, gray or color material, with the prescribed cut, collar, buttons and facings adopted by the hunt represented. Eglington Hunt, for instance, is distinguished by facings of Copenhagen blue, Toronto and North York Hunt by navy blue. Buttons, which also indicate the hunt belonged to may, for instance, be ornamented by the head of a fox, hound, initials, etc.

If the coat is black or gray, the rider wears black patent leather tops and patent leather garters. She also wears brown leather gloves; a silk hunting hat with guard; straight hunting spurs; white hunting stock

with an appropriate pin (similar to a safety pin) which may be ornamented with a fox's head, initials, etc.; hunting crop with thong which she carries with the lash hanging straight down the side of the horse. Other appointments are a sandwich case on off (right) side rear of the saddle; a flask on near (left) side front—both of which must contain food and drink; white string rain gloves under the girth pointing forward with finger tips protruding in front of the flap of the saddle. When riding side-saddle, black boots are worn. Veil and spurs are optional. The flask is off-side front.

Saddle Classes

WOMEN riders taking part in saddle classes at formal evening shows wear black "evening dress," with a V front single-breasted waistcoat in black of the same material as the coat, or white pique. Jodphurs with silk braid are preferred, or military riding trousers in navy blue or black fine bedford cord, whipcord or worsted to match the coat. The side-saddle skirt is in the same material and color as the coat. The hat (with veil or hair net optional) should be a high silk one, the shirt in French linen with narrow pleated front (semi-starched), or else a stiff bosom model. It should have a wing collar. A black bow tie is worn. Gloves are preferably of white kid or else white chamois, jodphur shoes of black patent or calfskin. Cuff links, belt, black riding whip, white boutonniere, complete the equipment.

For semi-formal afternoon shows (saddle classes), the coat may be in tweeds, Irish tweeds, meltons, whip-



MISS CAROLINE DAVIS, debutante daughter of Mrs. M. F. Davis, of Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karsh.

oxford gray, blue or black, melton or dark navy whipcord, with two—or three-button front, the waistcoat in tattersall checks or plain colors. Cavalry twill, bedford cord, or whipcord in buff, gray or sand or else navy whipcord to match the coat is suggested for jodphurs. Side-saddle breeches and skirt match the coat. The hat is a soft felt or black derby, the shirt of broadcloth or silk. White pique or silk, also black or polka dot bow ties, are suggested. The four-in-hand is favored, too. Gloves are of white or chamois or white knitted string. Black jodphur shoes. Stock pin, cuff links, belt, riding whip and spurs complete the outfit, (the latter optional).

For informal day wear at the indoor morning show the coat is in district checks, family plaids, Harris

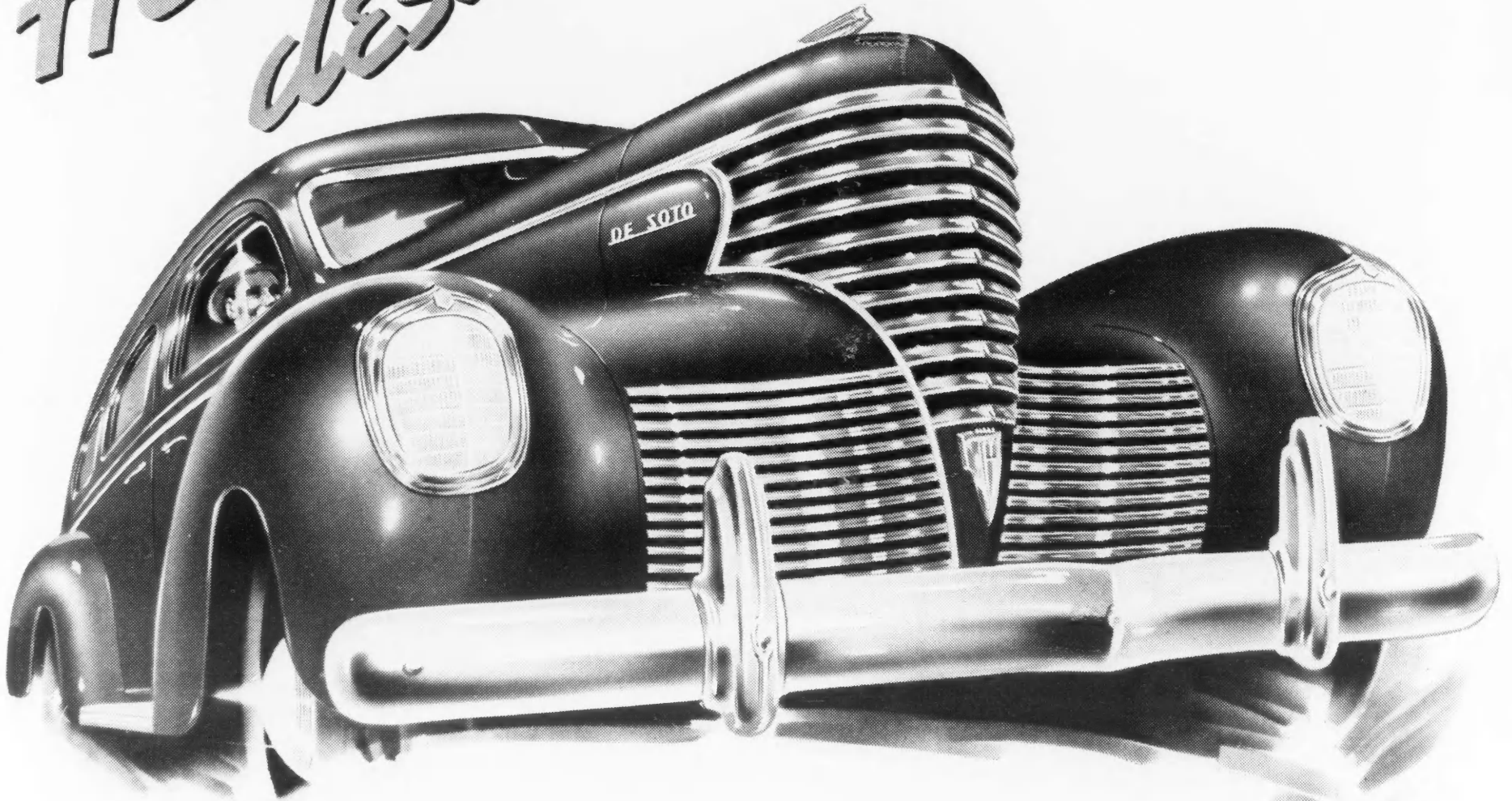
cord. It combines with the waistcoat in tattersall checks or plain colors and breeches, jodphurs or riding trousers in cavalry twill, bedford cords, whipcords in colors to match or contrast with the coat, the contrast preferred. Button jodphurs are new and are being worn by several well-dressed lady riders. Side-saddle breeches match skirt or coat, depending on material (they should be lightweight). If the side-saddle skirt is selected it should reach halfway between the knee and ankle, and should be in broadcloth or serge, or the same fabric as the coat, matching or contrast color. A soft felt hat or derby is worn with this. (Veil and net are optional). The shirt is white or colored madras, broadcloth, oxford cloth, flannel silk or knit wool with collar to match or detached for stock. A four-in-hand tie, a stock or white or colored pique or oxford cloth cashmere or foulard or a ratcatcher, are suggested. The fourfold stock is especially recommended.

Gloves of capeskin, pigskin or in chamois with palms stitched, or string in colors, jodphur shoes in reverse calf, boots, or field boots are added to the accessories. Additional items are the collar pin, stock pin, cuff links, belt, riding whip and spurs—the latter, however, not a requisite.

By the Way

INCIDENTAL NOTES—A silk hunting hat denotes a member of the hunt and is a distinguishing mark between the professional and the amateur, both of whom wear velvet caps. . . . Another mark of distinction is a little tab on the cuff which is worn loose by the amateur, stitched down by the professional. . . . Only in recent years have women ridden astride to the hunt. A few hunts in England still oblige them to ride side-saddle. . . . A piece of red ribbon worn in a horse's tail is a warning that he kicks at other horses. . . . Authorities differ with regard to the date in which fox hunting first became a sport in England, but it is said to be not generally followed until the year 1756.

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QUALITY CLEANERSServing Toronto's Leading
Families since 1879Fast Service
Modest PricesCALL and DELIVERY
TO YOUR HOME.**"My Valet"**Head Office & Order Department
KINGSDALE 4153**LOOK!**

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**An All-Purpose Shoe
If Ever There Was One!**IN BLACK AND BROWN SUEDE
With concealed sole, and famous
glove-fitting quality. Designed for
style and comfort. Come in and
see how snugly it fits at the heel.**H. W. M. Aitch**
1179 BAY ST. RA. 7070**IMPORTED
HAIR GOODS**New importations of French
wigs and transformations
await your inspection. The
prices are moderate. Mr.
Wiegand personally super-
vises their effective use in
the modern hair styles.**New Fall Coiffures**We are prepared to complete
your fall ensemble with a
new fall permanent that will
give you that chic appearance
so necessary for social success.**IDEAL
Beauty Salon**W. O. WIEGAND
58 Bloor St. W. Toronto
For Appointment—KL 1293
Member of I.M.H.A. Member of
T.H.A.**New Walls
and Ceilings**

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That new charm, beauty and
freshness is restored to your
walls, whether papered, painted
or more expensively decorated.
All muss and confusion as when
having painters is eliminated by
our renovating methods and you
have new, beautiful, long-lasting
walls at small cost.Let us demonstrate these re-
sults on the walls of your
home, church, club or place
of business and estimate on
your requirements.**A. TEOLIS, LIMITED**
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MONTREAL HAMILTON BUFFALO CHICAGO**HAND CARVED
HOPE CHEST****LIONEL RAWLINSON
LIMITED**Makers of Distinctive
Hand-Made Furniture647-649 YONGE STREET
TORONTO**WORLD of WOMEN****Little Lips on Lapels**

BY ISABEL MORGAN

LATEST and most surprising—ad-
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New York—is the news that all the
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maid servants when walking.Women were not alone in their
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There are pictures of shoes worn by
Charles I with heels 2-¾ inches high.and a very unusual 18th Century
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ders designed not only to give the
skin a momentary film of loveliness,
but to be moisture-proof on the skin
as well, have been brought out by
a well-known house. The story, as
we learned it, is that the idea was
conceived of pre-expanding the
powder—exposing each tiny particle
to compressed moisture until it ab-
sorbs all it can hold. In other words,
each particle of powder is expanded
before it touches the skin, so that
when it is on the skin it can not pos-
sibly expand further when it meets
the natural moisture of the skin.
After the grains of powder are re-
duced to exquisite fineness and soft-
ness, they are balsamized. That
means that each tiny particle is
coated with a microscopic film of a
rare balsam ingredient. This balsam,
extracted from a tree that grows in
China, is moisture-resistant. It ren-
ders the powder impervious to mois-
ture both from without and within.JESSICA DRAGONETTE, charming
soprano of radio fame whose Toronto
concert this season is scheduled for
Massey Hall on November 7.—prevents it from robbing the skin
of its natural oils, its suppleness or
freshness. The balsam moreover
serves as a protection—a guard
against the effects of sun, wind and
heat.The result of these two new pro-
cesses is a powder that does not
"cake" on the skin, and gives the
skin a new radiance and clarity. The
new process appears in a Flower
Petals face powder in new shining
round pastel boxes of green, blue or
pink, embossed with tiny flower de-
signs, and a Water Lily face powder
containing the refreshing essences of
water lily buds, and filled with their
delicate fragrance. In new square**THE DISTAFF SIDE****Last Refuge of Beauty**

BY PENELOPE WISE

DIOCLETIAN was one of the few
Roman emperors with suffi-
cient gumption to enable him to
die in his own bed. And when
after his abdication his old col-
league Maximian wrote to him,
urging a coup for the recovery of
their former powers, "Nothing
doing," replied Diocletian, or the
classical equivalent of that useful
phrase, "If," said he, "you could
see the vegetables I grow in my
garden, you would not talk to me
of power."It is heart-warming to think of
the imperial eye resting complacently
upon those cabbages and
onions, and the imperial heart un-
touched by false ambitions. There
is doubtless a relation between the
growing of onions and the posses-
sion of sound political views. For
has not Stanley Baldwin counselled
the leaders of the nations to de-
vote their energies to producing
large onions rather than large ar-
maments? How wistfully one con-
templates the thought of a Mus-
solini or a Hitler diverting their
dynamic activities to so wholesome
and useful a field!**Squirrel Complex**WHILE I do not expect to be
embarrassed by having imperi-
al or other powers dangled before
me, I am resolved that my remain-
ing years shall be consecrated to
the production of large onions and
other useful vegetables. The
P. Wise crops for the year
have all been harvested: potatoes
(7 bush.); mushrooms (1 bush.);
onions (a lot); pumpkins (40), and
so on through the goodly cata-
logue. It is true that, following
current dietetic fads I eat few
potatoes, but I like to dig them.
No archeologist whose spade un-
covers a Minoan vase gets a more
exquisite thrill than I do when
my fork reveals an especially rich
hill of potatoes. We could have
done with more mushrooms. One
mushroom, unless it be the deadly
Amanita, does not go far. But we
shall do better next year. On the
other hand, the per capita con-
sumption of pumpkins is low in
the very nature of things, but theeye finds pleasure in contemplat-
ing those forty orange globes
ranged on our collar shelves. There
is a squirrel complex in us all that
is satisfied by the sight of these
hoards. I cannot account for the
smug feeling of conscious virtue
that warms me when I eat my
own carrots and beets. In an un-
guarded moment I might even ad-
mit that they tasted something like
the ordinary beets and carrots of
commerce. But the feeling is
there, and is after all a compara-
tively harmless form of self-
righteousness.**Golden Days**THE summer's work is ended.
The frost has not yet touched
the garden, but one of these nights
it will. The mornings are sharp
and clear, and the sun rises against
a cool lemon-yellow horizon. In the
meantime, the marigolds blaze
away in the garden, determined
to mint their last grain of gold
before the frost blights them. It
is an exquisite time, each golden
day a treasure snatched from the
long winter ahead.But I am not daunted by the
winter. I like brown fields and
heavy skies. In all its phases the
country is for me the last pre-
carious refuge of beauty and quiet.
I shall like to see the snow on the
branches of the spruce and hem-
lock in the garden."When such a time cometh
I do retire
Into an old room
Beside a bright fire:
O, pile a bright fire!And there I sit
Reading old things,
Of knights and lorn damsels—
While the wind sings—
O, dearly sings.Perhaps, on second thoughts,
not knights and lorn damsels. But
there will be time to renew ac-
quaintance with Mrs. Proudie and
Doctor Thorne, with Dandy Din-
mont and Dominic Sampson and
all that living company. The city
is geared too high for Scott and
Trollope.HERTHA GLATZ, contralto, who is
appearing with Marcel Grandjany, the
eminent French harpist, in a joint re-
cital at the Eaton Auditorium on
Thursday evening, Nov. 10.ivory boxes decorated with gold
water lily designs. One of the colors
in which the latter comes is called
Champagne Rosé, a new shade with
a warm inner glow and radiance, a
rosy undertone that brings a fresh,
exquisite bloom to every skin it
touches. On the fair skin it intensi-
fies the natural, delicate pink tones.
On the olive skin it provides lustre
and color.**TRAVELERS**Mr. Justice and Mrs. Gregor Bar-
clay, of Montreal, are spending a few
days in New York. Mrs. Barclay will
return via Toronto, where she will
be the guest of Mrs. Lewis Duncan
for ten days.Mrs. Frank Prendergast has re-
turned to Toronto from a trip to
Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg.Brigadier and Mrs. Victor Ander-
son, who have been spending a few
months in England, have returned
to Ottawa.Mr. and Mrs. John G. Osler, of
Toronto, who have been in the West
Indies and at the Belmont Manor
Hotel in Bermuda, have sailed for
Canada. Mrs. Osler was formerly Miss
Ursula Bennett.

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preparations by**Elizabeth Arden**Delicately fragrant soap, for hands
and body... Bath Salts, pebble or
pulverized... Bath Essence to soften
and perfume the water... such Eliza-
beth Arden Bath Luxuries used regu-
larly, help you to relax, to look and
feel your best.Ardena Bath Soap... Cake, .65
box of 3... 1.85
June Geranium or JasminSuperfine Hand Soap, Box of 3, 2.50
Blue Grass, Rose Geranium,
Jasmin, AmbrePebble Bath Salts, Jar, \$2.50 to \$6.50
Lilac, Pine, Rose Geranium,
AllamandaPulverized Bath Salts... Jar, \$5.00
Blue Grass, Jasmin, Rose Geranium,
Ambre, Gardenia

Bath Oils... From \$1.10 to \$8.50

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Simpson's — Toronto
2084 Peel Street — Montreal
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS TORONTOPlenty of good things
for everybody when there
is a SERVEL ELECTROLUX gas
refrigerator in the home. The tiny
gas flame takes care of everything. The
hostess can open the door with the assurance
that the steady cold has not only preserved the
food she has prepared but has added a piquancy
to the dainties prepared for that late supper.
See the gas refrigerator at your nearest gas
company store. Learn how easy it is to own.Ask about the allowance for your old
refrigerator. Get the real story of
refrigeration and you will join
the many who boast—"Mine
is a GAS refrigerator."**The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY**

55 Adelaide St. E. 2532 Yonge St. 732 Danforth Ave.

English Chemist Discovers Secret of Skin Beauty



Skin beauty depends upon the pores functioning properly. Enlarged pores result in shiny skin—clogged pores in dry skin.

Transpec, the new transparent beauty mask, purges the pores of all impurities—reduces enlarged pores—firms the facial muscles—smooths away fine lines—refines, vitalizes and conditions the skin back to youthful health and radiant loveliness.

Transpec is so easily and cleanly applied, you can enjoy a stimulating 15-minute facial often. Recommended by Beauty Editors. One bottle gives 20 or more treatments—think of it, only 6c for a glorious, rejuvenating facial! Contains no alcohol.

\$1.25 a bottle
Transpec
Liquid
TRANSPARENT BEAUTY PACK

Transpec is sold by leading druggists and dept. stores. If your dealer has not stocked Transpec, order direct from Transpec Company, 56 Caledonia Road, Toronto, giving name of dealer.

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CANADA

Write for New
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LINENS
and
REAL LACES

WORLD OF WOMEN

D'ye Ken John Peel With His Coat So Gay?

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IN FEW other sports does tradition remain to play as colorful and lively a part as it does in The Hunt. Entrance into the ring of the Hunt Teams, one of the most beautiful and spectacular classes at the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show which takes place this month, will demonstrate the beauty and exactness with which many of the traditions of a centuries old sport remain alive today in the dress and manners of those taking part in it.

Since, in the judging of Hunt Teams and Corinthians at horse shows the appointments of the riders' dress is scored by the judges and may supply or detract the few deciding points necessary to the winning of an award, we shall try to give you a picture of what is suggested by those of experience as correct for lady riders.

Her Appointments

A HUNT TEAM, to score the highest possible number of points on appointments, should be turned out in a workmanlike way with livery, boots, spurs, etc., alike as to cut, color and make. New leather, cloth or velvet is not necessary as these, if clean, show the workmen. Women, of course, never wear Hunting Pink. One of the few entitled to do so is Lady Eaton who, with Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, is joint master of Toronto and North York Hunt. Women members of Hunt Teams riding astride wear the same as men except that the hunting coat is of black, gray or color material, with the prescribed cut, collar, buttons and facings adopted by the hunt represented. Eglinton Hunt, for instance, is distinguished by facings of Copenhagen blue, Toronto and North York Hunt by navy blue. Buttons, which also indicate the hunt belonged to may, for instance, be ornamented by the head of a fox, hound, initials, etc.



MISS BARBARA M. ROSS, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Ross of Ottawa.
—Photograph by Karsb.

If the coat is black or gray, the rider wears black patent leather tops and patent leather garters. She also wears brown leather gloves; a silk hunting hat with guard; straight hunting spurs; white hunting stock

with an appropriate pin (similar to a safety pin) which may be ornamented with a fox's head, initials, etc.; hunting crop with thong which she carries with the lash hanging straight down the side of the horse. Other appointments are a sandwich case on off (right) side rear of the saddle; a flask on near (left) side front—both of which must contain food and drink; white string rain gloves under the girth pointing forward with finger tips protruding in front of the flap of the saddle. When riding side-saddle, black boots are worn. Veil and spurs are optional. The flask is off-side front.

Saddle Classes

WOMEN riders taking part in saddle classes at formal evening shows wear black "evening dress" with a V front single-breasted waistcoat in black of the same material as the coat, or white pique. Jodphurs with silk braid are preferred, or military riding trousers in navy blue or black fine bedford cord, whipcord or worsted to match the coat. The side-saddle skirt is in the same material and color as the coat. The hat (with veil or hair net optional) should be a high silk one, the shirt in French linen with narrow pleated front (semi-starched), or else a stiff bosom model. It should have a wing collar. A black bow tie is worn. Gloves are preferably of white kid or else white chamois, jodphur shoes of black patent or calfskin. Cuff links, belt, black riding whip, white boutonniere, complete the equipment.

For semi-formal afternoon shows (saddle classes), the coat may be in tweeds, Irish tweeds, meltons, whip-



MISS CAROLINE DAVIS, debutante daughter of Mrs. M. F. Davis, of Ottawa.
—Photograph by Karsb.

oxford gray, blue or black, melton or dark navy whipcord, with two—or three-button front, the waistcoat in tattersall checks or plain colors. Cavalry twill, bedford cord, or whipcord in buff, gray or sand or else navy whipcord to match the coat is suggested for jodphurs. Side-saddle breeches and skirt match the coat. The hat is a soft felt or black derby, the shirt of broadcloth or silk. White pique or silk, also black or polka dot bow ties, are suggested. The four-in-hand is favored, too. Gloves are of white or chamois or white knitted string. Black jodphur shoes. Stock pin, cuff links, belt, riding whip and spurs complete the outfit, (the latter optional).

FOR informal day wear at the indoor morning show the coat is in district checks, family plaids, Harris

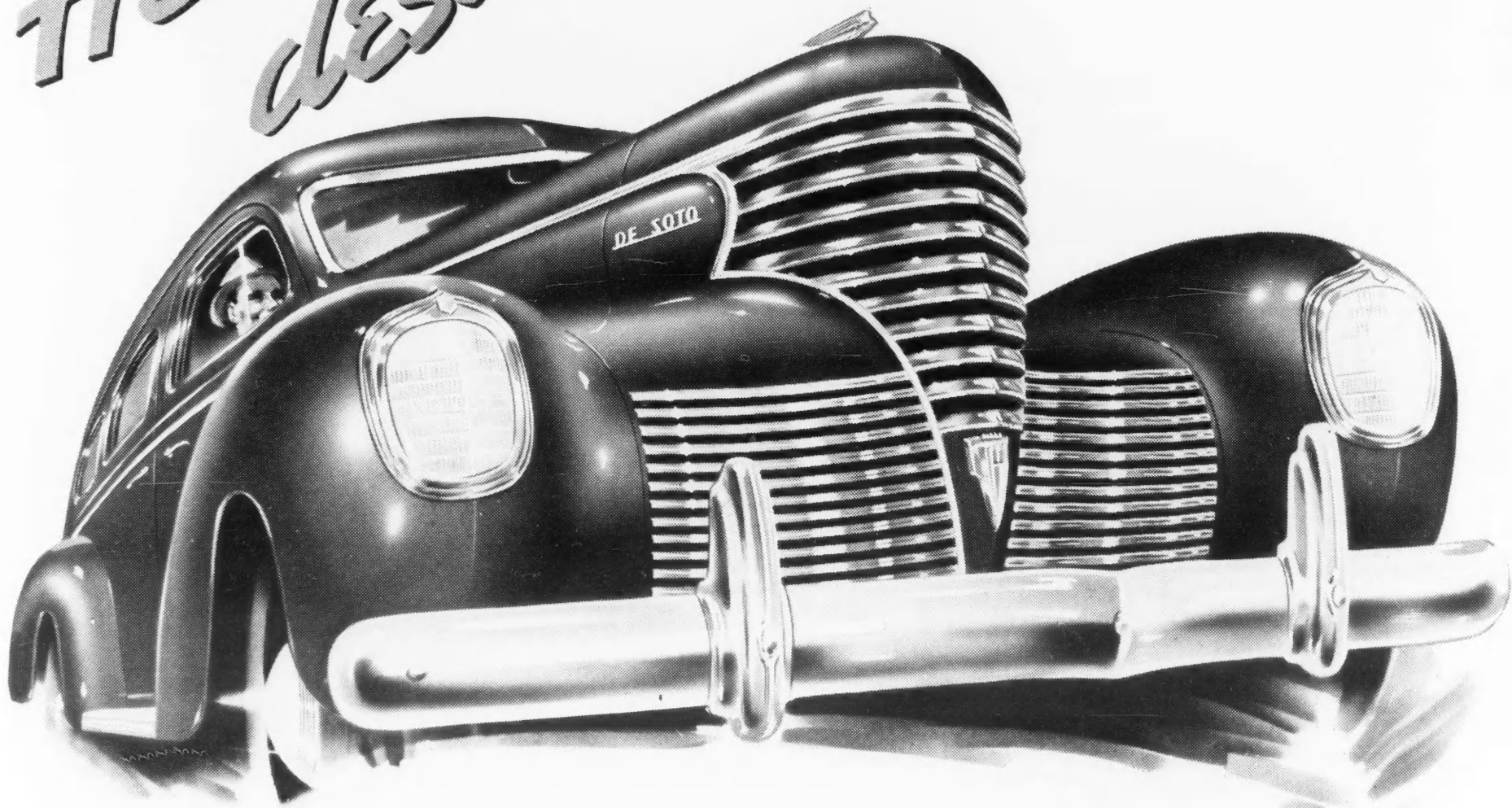
cord. It combines with the waistcoat in tattersall checks or plain colors and breeches, jodphurs or riding trousers in cavalry twill, bedford cords, whipcords in colors to match or contrast with the coat, the contrast preferred. Button jodphurs are new and are being worn by several well-dressed lady riders. Side-saddle breeches match skirt or coat, depending on material (they should be lightweight). If the side-saddle skirt is selected it should reach halfway between the knee and ankle, and should be in broadcloth or serge, or the same fabric as the coat, matching or contrast color. A soft felt hat or derby is worn with this. (Veil and net are optional). The shirt is white or colored madras, broadcloth, oxford cloth, flannel silk or knit wool with collar to match or detached for stock. A four-in-hand tie, a stock or white or colored pique or oxford cloth cashmere or foulard or a ratcatcher, are suggested. The fourfold stock is especially recommended.

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powder—exposing each tiny particle
to compressed moisture until it ab-
sorbs all it can hold. In other words,
each particle of powder is expanded
before it touches the skin, so that
when it is on the skin it can not pos-
sibly expand further when it meets
the natural moisture of the skin.
After the grains of powder are re-
duced to exquisite fineness and soft-
ness, they are balsamized. That
means that each tiny particle is
coated with a microscopic film of a
rare balsam ingredient. This balsam,
extracted from a tree that grows in
China, is moisture-resistant. It ren-
ders the powder impervious to mois-
ture both from without and within.



JESSICA DRAGONETTE, charming
soprano of radio fame whose Toronto
concert this season is scheduled for
Massey Hall on November 7.

—prevents it from robbing the skin
of its natural oils, its suppleness or
freshness. The balsam moreover
serves as a protection—a guard
against the effects of sun, wind and
heat.

The result of these two new pro-
cesses is a powder that does not
"cake" on the skin, and gives the
skin a new radiance and clarity. The
new process appears in a Flower
Petals face powder in new shining
round pastel boxes of green, blue or
pink, embossed with tiny flower de-
signs, and a Water Lily face powder
containing the refreshing essences of
water lily buds, and filled with their
delicate fragrance. In new square



HERTHA GLATZ, contralto, who is
appearing with Marcel Grandjany, the
eminent French harpist, in a joint re-
cital at the Eaton Auditorium on
Thursday evening, Nov. 10.

Ivory boxes decorated with gold
water lily designs. One of the colors
in which the latter comes is called
Champagne Rosé, a new shade with
a warm inner glow and radiance, a
rosy undertone that brings a fresh,
exquisite bloom to every skin it
touches. On the fair skin it intensi-
fies the natural, delicate pink tones.
On the olive skin it provides lustre
and color.

TRAVELERS

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Gregor Bar-
clay, of Montreal, are spending a few
days in New York. Mrs. Barclay will
return via Toronto, where she will
be the guest of Mrs. Lewis Duncan
for ten days.

Mrs. Frank Prendergast has re-
turned to Toronto from a trip to
Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg.
Brigadier and Mrs. Victor Ander-
son, who have been spending a few
months in England, have returned
to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Osler, of
Toronto, who have been in the West
Indies and at the Belmont Manor
Hotel in Bermuda, have sailed for
Canada. Mrs. Osler was formerly Miss
Ursula Bennett.

for your "beauty bath"



fragrant

preparations by

Elizabeth Arden

Delicately fragrant soap, for hands
and body... Bath Salts, pebble or
pulverized... Bath Essence to soften
and perfume the water... such Eliza-
beth Arden Bath Luxuries used regu-
larly, help you to relax, to look and
feel your best.

Ardena Bath Soap... Cake, .65
box of 3... 1.85
June Geranium or Jasmin

Superfine Hand Soap, Box of 3, 2.50
Blue Grass, Rose Geranium,
Jasmin, Ambre

Pebble Bath Salts, Jar, \$2.50 to \$6.50
Lilac, Pine, Rose Geranium,
Allamanda

Pulverized Bath Salts... Jar, \$5.00
Blue Grass, Jasmin, Rose Geranium,
Ambre, Gardenia

Bath Oils... From \$1.10 to \$8.50

Elizabeth Arden

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Plenty of good things
for everybody when there
is a SERVEL ELECTROLUX gas
refrigerator in the home. The tiny
gas flame takes care of everything. The
hostess can open the door with the assurance
that the steady cold has not only preserved the
food she has prepared but has added a piquancy
to the dainties prepared for that late supper.
See the gas refrigerator at your nearest gas
company store. Learn how easy it is to own.

Ask about the allowance for your old
refrigerator. Get the real story of
refrigeration and you will join
the many who boast—"Mine
is a GAS refrigerator."

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

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THE DISTAFF SIDE

Last Refuge of Beauty

BY PENELOPE WISE

DIOCLETIAN was one of the few
Roman emperors with suffi-
cient gumption to enable him to
die in his own bed. And when
after his abdication his old col-
league Maximian wrote to him
urging a coup for the recovery of
their former powers, "Nothing
doing," replied Diocletian, or the
classical equivalent of that useful
phrase. "If," said he, "you could
see the vegetables I grow in my
garden, you would not talk to me
of power."

It is heart-warming to think of
the imperial eye resting complacently
upon those cabbages and
onions, and the imperial heart un-
touched by false ambitions. There
is doubtless a relation between the
growing of onions and the posses-
sion of sound political views. For
has not Stanley Baldwin counselled
the leaders of the nations to de-
vote their energies to producing
large onions rather than large ar-
maments? How wistfully one con-
templates the thought of a Mus-
solini or a Hitler diverting their
dynamic activities to so wholesome
and useful a field!

Squirrel Complex

WHILE I do not expect to be
embarrassed by having imperi-
al or other powers dangled before
me, I am resolved that my remain-
ing years shall be consecrated to
the production of large onions
and other useful vegetables. The
P. Wise crops for the year
have all been harvested: potatoes
(7 bush.); mushrooms (1 bush.);
onions (a lot); pumpkins (40), and
so on through the goodly cata-
logue. It is true that, following
current dietetic fads I eat few
potatoes, but I like to dig them.
No archeologist whose spade un-
covers a Minoan vase gets a more
exquisite thrill than I do when
my fork reveals an especially rich
hill of potatoes. We could have
done with more mushrooms. One
mushroom, unless it be the deadly
Amanita, does not go far. But we
shall do better next year. On the
other hand, the per capita con-
sumption of pumpkins is low in
the very nature of things, but the

eye finds pleasure in contemplat-
ing those forty orange globes
ranged on our cellar shelves. There
is a squirrel complex in us all that
is satisfied by the sight of these
hoards. I cannot account for the
smug feeling of conscious virtue
that warms me when I eat my
own carrots and beets. In an un-
guarded moment I might even ad-
mit that they tasted something like
the ordinary beets and carrots of
commerce. But the feeling is
there, and is after all a compara-
tively harmless form of self-
righteousness.

Golden Days

THE summer's work is ended.
The frost has not yet touched
the garden, but one of these nights
it will. The mornings are sharp
and clear, and the sun rises against
a cool lemon-yellow horizon. In the
meantime, the marigolds blaze
away in the garden, determined
to mint their last grain of gold
before the frost blights them. It
is an exquisite time, each golden
day a treasure snatched from the
long winter ahead.

But I am not daunted by the
winter. I like brown fields and
heavy skies. In all its phases the
country is for me the last pre-
carious refuge of beauty and quiet.
I shall like to see the snow on the
branches of the spruce and hem-
lock in the garden.

"When such a time cometh
I do retire
Into an old room
Beside a bright fire:
O, pile a bright fire!

And there I sit
Reading old things.
Of knights and lorn damsels—
While the wind sings—
O, dearly sings.

Perhaps, on second thoughts,
not knights and lorn damsels. But
there will be time to renew ac-
quaintance with Mrs. Proudie and
Doctor Thorne, with Dandy Din-
mont and Dominic Sampson and
all that living company. The city
is geared too high for Scott and
Trollope.

Whatever Soup
you make
or buy



ALWAYS ADD
a little
BOVRIL

It will greatly improve the richness, the flavor and goodness and make them as nearly perfect as they can be.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Hot Stuff Just Off Regent Street

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

ONE met him constantly on the Continent. He was holidaying too, often alone. Sometimes he limped a bit (that old accident at polo, or the Afghan show, you remember). Sometimes he wore a defiant moustache and barked his orders to the hotel staff as though addressing his Brigade from a horse. He usually had a bright complexion, a deaf ear, and a choleric disposition. At the hotel in Dieppe he entertained us for an hour in the lounge describing, to some people from home, a trip he had once made to America where they call a whiskey and soda a Highball, ha, ha, ridiculous isn't it; most extraordinary people.

You have met him, of course. He is the man who did a good job in India, by gad . . . served the Empire well, hurrumph! . . . Good old Quornsbury himself.

Quornsbury usually dines at his Club in London, but we weren't a bit surprised to meet him, one hot August night, turning into Veeraswamy's India Restaurant on Regent Street. Veeraswamy's is practically supported by students from the Orient and retired English army officers out of the Indian service, like Quornsbury. It is famous for its Indian, Burmese, Ceylonese, and Malay dishes. Its whole atmosphere is darkly Oriental. But in spite of a touch of hocus pocus, it is a restaurant we strongly advise you to seek out next time you go to London.

Prickly Feeling

ONE turns off Regent Street, behind Swan and Edgar's sober back, and a few steps bring you face to face with a very dark East Indian gentleman in white clothes and tall white turban. Your momentary



MRS. NORMAN B. TAYLOR, wife of Dr. Norman B. Taylor of Toronto who, with her husband, has been spending some time in the British Isles and Switzerland. Dr. Taylor is attending the International Physiological Congress at Zurich. Mrs. Taylor has been visiting her relatives who include Lady Dawson and Sir Rhys and Lady Williams.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

hesitation is all that is necessary to convey your intentions to him. A moment before he was free, and peacefully regarding the heavens, or Swan & Edgar's roof; you arrive and he is your slave. Without a word he takes a few steps just behind you, giving you a prickly feeling down your spine, then sidesteps and ushers you into the most minute of lifts. It rises slowly, giving you plenty of time to recall all the Eastern murder mysteries you have ever read, your mother's early warnings, and the fine sober dining room of your hotel full of nice county families ordering beef and Brussels sprouts. You are bowed out, and into a long room. At the door, on a chair like a throne, sits a very black gentleman who wears no turban but is dressed in dark grey clericals. He favors you with a beaming smile but says nothing. You feel all Red Riding Hood's worst premonitions on viewing the wolf's back teeth.

The room is set out with curious trees—deciduous, your memories of Kipling will suggest. Indian boys sit pulling great wagging *pankajis* to keep the air moving above each table. That's what you think they are doing it for now. When you have dined you will know it is to fan the guests' blistered tongues.

A turbaned Princely Person led us to our table. Believe me the whole thing is worth while even without the food. I ordered chicken curry and rice, a hot dish for a hot night, by this time being of course completely drowned by the local color. The Indian bowed and said unemotionally "Medium, Madame?" and the only regret I have about the whole occasion is not having had the courage to say "Certainly not, Strong," just to keep the Empire in its place.

And He Talked

HE CAME back with a huge round pewter dish divided into sections like a hors d'oeuvres tray. There was chutney; and such chutney! And sliced mango pickles pleasantly sharp; cooling, oily fresh grated coconut, chopped green ginger root, Bombay duck, that revolting dried chipped fish like thin bits of salty triscuit, and a smooth pale coral pink confection that to my surprise turned out to be simple mashed potato, dyed.

A vast quantity of plain cooked rice was then piled on one's plate. It was dry, small-grained Patna rice. On top of this, from a great silver dish, was ladled the curried chicken pieces. It was the best curry dish this person had ever tasted. By drinking a great deal more than she was accustomed to do at dinner, she managed to eat a great deal.

Slices of small sweet chilled melon was all we could accomplish for a sweet.

The grave Indian standing behind our chair by this time was apparently quite proud of us, and not above conversing. They import their own curry and of course it is not on the market. "But it is very like Cross and Blackwell's," he volunteered confidentially. You can buy C. and B. curry powder in any good grocery on this continent, and C. and B. curry paste too, called "Major White's."

The Madras curry powder sold locally is darker than C. and B.'s and is put

up by the Indian Condiment maker, P. Venkatachellum, in sizes costing 20 to 65 cents. I like curry paste best, but it is more nuisance so I shan't shove it down your throat, not even theoretically.

If you like curry you can scarcely have too many recipes for its use so here's to a good soup.

Curry Soup

3 cups milk
1 cup cream
1 teaspoon flour
2 cups unstrained cooked tomatoes
pinch of soda
a few drops of onion juice
1 teaspoon curry powder

HEAT milk and cream together and thicken slightly with the teaspoonful of flour first mixing the flour in a little milk till it is a smooth cream and then adding it to the rest. Heat the tinned tomatoes and add the pinch of soda. Then combine the whole works. This cannot be left simmering away indefinitely mind, or it will curdle.

Baked Rice Curry is an East Indian dish designed to be served with chicken, veal or fish. It is very good.

Baked Rice Curry

WASH one cup of rice in three waters and let it soak 15 minutes in enough water to cover it. Boil a good sized onion in 1 quart of salted water. When soft press it through a sieve into the water, add one heaping teaspoon of curry powder and when it boils again pour it on the rice and the water the rice soaked in. Put all in a casserole with a cover and cook in a moderate oven until the rice is soft and has soaked up all the liquid. Serve in a deep open dish and pour over it a few spoons of melted butter, loosening the rice here and there with a fork that it may penetrate.

The best recipe I know for a curry sauce that can be successfully used on chicken livers, oysters, scallops and left-over cooked fish, or vegetables like cauliflower or cabbage is the following. Learn it by heart and then



MISS GENEVIEVE INGLIS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Inglis of Toronto, a debutante of the season.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

play with it a bit, varying the flavor by adding coconut milk when you have won a coconut at a bazaar perhaps, or by throwing in a handful of raisins on occasions.

Curry Sauce

6 onions
2 large tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon curry powder
2 cups of gravy, tinned consommé or strained chicken soup
3 apples.

PEEL and slice the onions and apples and cook them in the butter till the onions are clear, but not brown, and the apples very soft. Add the curry powder and gradually the gravy or soup and stir it occasionally during the twenty minutes it takes to cook. Now rub it all through a sieve and thicken it with a little browned flour.

Remember that the oysters, fish, or such, must cook in this sauce for a while, not be merely dropped into it and served at once. Curry sauce should penetrate.

But whatever you do with your curry, I beg of you not to serve it without chutney. There are many kinds on the market made of different fruits but on a base of mango; Bengal Club, Major Grey's, Madras, Col. Skinner's and so on. These are all different recipes, not just trade names. I like Major Grey's which has punch. Col. Skinner's is milder. Scrambled eggs served with a nest of chutney in the centre and a surrounding of curried rice is a luncheon dish for the Gods.

TRAVELERS

After an absence of several months in England and on the Continent with her husband, Mrs. Prontice Bloedel has returned to her home in Vancouver.

Mrs. Hugh Baird and her son Mr. Jack Baird, of Montreal, have sailed by the Duchess of Atholl for England, where Mrs. Baird will visit her sisters, Mrs. Cecile Hart in London, and Lady Edgar at Chalfont Park, Buckinghamshire.

Mrs. D. B. Papineau, who has been in St. John's, P.Q., with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie Ardagh, has left for New York to visit her sister, Mrs. E. C. Nash, in New Rochelle. Mrs. Ardagh accompanied her mother to New York.

No-FUSS BUDGETS!



WHEN your budget is out of kilter there's no need to get into a fuss—or the usual stew. Take a tin of Heinz enticing, cooked spaghetti with its blithe, scarlet sauce of pedigreed tomatoes, imported spices, mellowed, piquant cheese. Take a tin . . . heat . . . and serve. Just as is, it's a meal-in-a-million. Or combine those saucy strands with tempting tidbits from the ice box—leftover lamb, beef or ham—or a tin of corned beef.* Heinz Cooked Spaghetti has the flair for making slim pickings taste just great.

QUICK-THRIFT MEAL
Vegetable Salad Bowl
Spaghetti Mulligan*
Heinz Sweet Gherkins
Poppy Seed Rolls
Fresh Fruit with Custard Sauce



* **SPAGHETTI MULLIGAN**
Take a half-pound tin of corned beef. Cut the meat into small pieces, and sizzle them in hot fat. Gather the meat to one side and in the other side heat up a large tin of Heinz Cooked Spaghetti in tomato sauce. Serve the spaghetti, topped with the beef, on a heated platter.

HEINZ
COOKED
SPAGHETTI

57



Veiled in Mystery
SOUTH AFRICA
tempts you



In The Drakensberg—a six hundred mile range of peaks and ramparts. Inset—a Bushman—one of a now almost vanished race

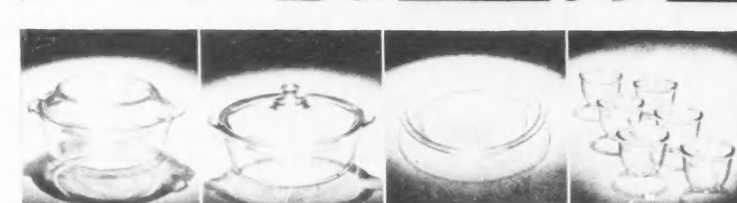
WATCH the mile-wide Zambesi River swelling into the tumbling whiteness of Victoria Falls. Scan the chaotic, riven ramparts, the fluted peaks of the Drakensberg. See the hushed, eerie grottoes of the Congo Caves.

Among these and a thousand others of her treasures, South Africa has allowed man to place finely appointed railways, splendid motor roads, excellent hotels. But in yielding this she has yielded nothing. Keeping her dark secrets, her power, her sheer, breathtaking beauty, she tempts you . . . to make it South Africa . . . this year!

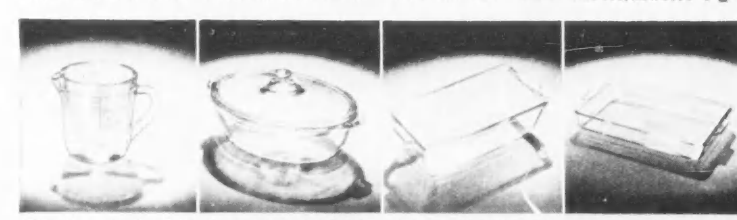
Thrills of the Primitive in Civilized Comfort

PYREX OVEN WARE

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LOOK! THIS \$120 CASSEROLE WITH PLATE COVER NOW ONLY 75¢



Round casserole with double-duty pie plate cover. New prices: 64 oz. \$1.15, 48 oz. \$1.00, 32 oz. \$1.00, 24 oz. \$1.00, 16 oz. \$1.00, 12 oz. \$1.00, 8 oz. \$1.00, 4 oz. \$1.00, 2 oz. \$1.00, 1 oz. \$1.00, 1/2 oz. \$1.00, 1/4 oz. \$1.00, 1/8 oz. \$1.00, 1/16 oz. \$1.00, 1/32 oz. \$1.00, 1/64 oz. \$1.00, 1/128 oz. \$1.00, 1/256 oz. \$1.00, 1/512 oz. \$1.00, 1/1024 oz. \$1.00, 1/2048 oz. \$1.00, 1/4096 oz. \$1.00, 1/8192 oz. \$1.00, 1/16384 oz. \$1.00, 1/32768 oz. \$1.00, 1/65536 oz. \$1.00, 1/131072 oz. \$1.00, 1/262144 oz. \$1.00, 1/524288 oz. \$1.00, 1/1048576 oz. \$1.00, 1/2097152 oz. \$1.00, 1/4194304 oz. \$1.00, 1/8388608 oz. \$1.00, 1/16777216 oz. \$1.00, 1/33554432 oz. \$1.00, 1/67108864 oz. \$1.00, 1/134217728 oz. \$1.00, 1/268435456 oz. \$1.00, 1/536870912 oz. \$1.00, 1/1073741824 oz. \$1.00, 1/2147483648 oz. \$1.00, 1/4294967296 oz. \$1.00, 1/8589934592 oz. \$1.00, 1/17179869184 oz. \$1.00, 1/34359738368 oz. \$1.00, 1/68719476736 oz. \$1.00, 1/137438953472 oz. \$1.00, 1/274877906944 oz. \$1.00, 1/549755813888 oz. \$1.00, 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BROADWAY THEATRE

Canadians Lead in a Dazzling Recovery

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

THOSE bedside physicians to the American theatre, Doctors Moss Hart and George Kaufman, picked the wrong week for their clinic, "The Fabulous Invalid." For, within the week that we were asked to look upon this ailing theatre, we have seen it at its most vital and best in many seasons. Paradoxically, "The Fabulous Invalid" was itself a joyous tribute to the theatre's robust health, and on its heels came Robert Morley's brilliant portrayal of Oscar Wilde in the London play of that title; Maurice Evans, great in a full-length "Hamlet"; Priestley's second, and best literary adventure into the occult "I Have Been Here Before"; and, as if this were not measure enough, Walter Huston glittering in the stellar role of Maxwell Anderson's musical play, "Knickerbocker Holiday." To your reporter this is an embarrassment of richness, for with so much to praise, where shall praise begin and where space be found for adequate praise of any? Shall we say at once that Maurice Evans has added another *Hamlet* to the gallery of the great in that role, and let it go at that? "Hamlet," given in its entirety too, a courageous venture some of us thought, has also revealed for the first time what a superb, well rounded old melodrama this is—no mere Freudian exercise but the best play ever written. The five hours given to its presentation are not only not a minute too long, but hold audiences breathless to the end. Before such a night of excitement in the theatre, more exciting even than the *Richard* of last year, who shall say the theatre is ailing?

BUT of course "The Fabulous Invalid" was spoofing, spoofing the jittery nerves of the world's most jittery institution. For even those thirty-odd glamorous years, which this Cavalcade of the theatre recalls—and of which we are probably the sole surviving, still active, reporter—were full of fears and alarms for its



ADDS BRILLIANCE to a notable New York season. Robert Morley in his moving portrayal of Oscar Wilde, the London play of that name which is now a sensational success on Broadway.

survival. There were, for instance, the panic of 1907, the automobile, the World War, the depression of 1929. There were and still are, the challenge of the movies and the radio, the constant menace of the critics and, coming nearer home, striking actors, burlesque, screen and even F. I. R.—all enemies to its continued existence, according to the authors. These fears moreover, are of long



TWO CANADIANS who are lending distinction to one of New York's most successful theatrical seasons. Raymond Massey who plays the title role in "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" by Robert E. Sherwood, and Walter Huston as Peter Stuyvesant in "Knickerbocker Holiday", by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill.

standing, for, in one of the play's best scenes, the ghost of Shakespeare, in the person of Ernest Lawford, comes along to remind us that the theatre in his day had its troubles too, that the Wars of the Roses were "pretty bad for show business," and that critics gave "Hamlet" a week to live. opportunity to have his fun with current tendencies in government. "Government by amateurs," as a definition of democracy, is said to have got a good laugh from F. D. R. at the Washington premiere. Between Massey and Huston, Canada is much in the Broadway "lights" these days.

WALTER HUSTON gives a performance that is all joy in the role of *Peter Stuyvesant* in Maxwell Anderson's "Knickerbocker Holiday"—a joyous comic opera dealing with the early Dutch settlers on this Manhattan Isle. Stuyvesant had a peg-leg and so has Walter Huston, and on it he even dances a measure or two while he sings. The comedy itself, while not so deft, is in the G. and S. tradition. There is meat in the lines, and wit, the lyrics are more poetry than clever rhyming, and Kurt Weill has set it all to joyous music. A dictator old "Peg-leg" aspired to be, and Anderson takes the

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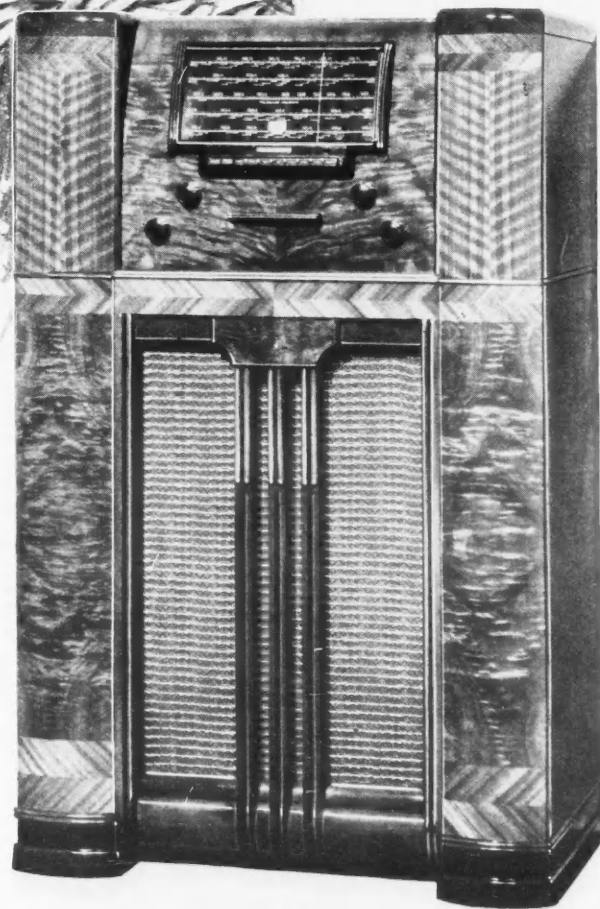
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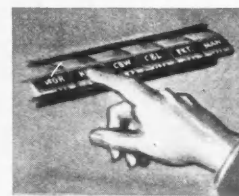
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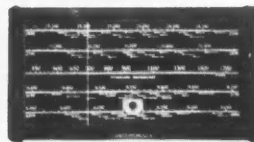
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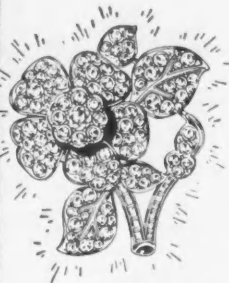
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MRS. PAUL ROBERT VAN DER STRICHT, whose marriage in October was an event attracting widespread interest. She is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Robert Young Eaton. Mr. van der Stricht, of New York, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. van der Stricht of Antwerp, Belgium.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

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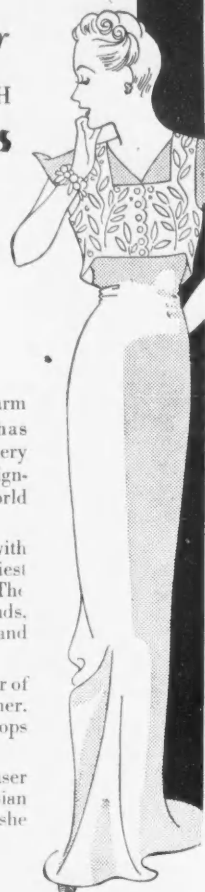
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SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

Rideau Hall

THEIR Excellencies the Governor General and the Lady Tweedsmuir gave a dinner party at Government House on Tuesday evening, October 25.

Her Excellency the Lady Tweedsmuir, attended by Mrs. George Fape, was present at a luncheon given by the Canadian Home Reading Union at the Country Club on Friday, October 28.

Captain G. P. Campbell-Preston, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) has left Government House for England on relinquishing his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General.

His Excellency the Governor General, attended by Mr. A. S. Redfern and Captain David Walker, was present at the Annual Dinner of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, at the Chateau Laurier on the evening of October 28.

To Officiate

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Albert Matthews have graciously consented to officiate at the opening ceremonies of the National Motor Show on Saturday evening, November 26.

Pickwick

MEMBERS of the Pickwick Club were guests of their honorary director, Mr. Arthur G. Donaldson, at the annual meeting of the club held in Toronto recently. Professor W. T. Jackson, M.A., was guest speaker, and gave an address on the St. Lawrence Waterways. At the close an election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, James Nicholson; Vice-President, A. J. Mitchell; Treasurer, Colonel W. D. Greer; Secretary, F. H. Brodigan; Directors, C. E. A. Goldman, James D. Tees, Dr. W. O. Simpson, Dr. John P. Mitchell, Professor W. S. Ferguson, C.A., A. G. Donaldson, William Lumbers and Hon. Arthur W. Roebuck.

Newman Club

THE Silver Jubilee of the Newman Club of the University of Toronto, to be celebrated by a home-coming reunion November 11-13, has as honorary patrons, His Grace Archbishop J. C. McGuigan and Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Cody; honorary chairman, Senator the Hon. Frank P. O'Connor. Patrons and patronesses include the Governors of the club—Mr. Justice and Mrs. W. T. J. Lee, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Roach, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Kernahan, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, Dr. Frank O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs. John Shannon, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kelly, Hon. Charles McCrea and Mrs. McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foy, Mr. T. E. McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Cashman, Mr. William Kirk, Mr. Wilfred S. McDonnell, Mr. Thomas Brett.

Old Girls

A REUNION of Old Girls was held at Hatfield Hall, Cobourg, the festivities beginning with a tea given by Rev. Canon and Mrs. T. S. Boyle. Special services were held in the school chapel during the week-end with Evensong on Friday, when the Rev. Canon Boyle gave a short address, and a Choral Communion service on Saturday morning when Rev. Canon P. J. Dykes officiated.

State Ball

FIVE hundred guests danced to the strains of the "Lambeth Walk," when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Mrs. Eric W. Hamber entertained at the opening state ball of the season on Tuesday, October 25, followed by the official opening of the Legislature. It was a glamorous party in a perfect setting, with many men in uniform, and all of the women in lovely gowns. From 10 o'clock onwards the hospitable doors of Government House were opened wide to admit a constant stream of notables of the province. For nearly an hour His Honor and Mrs. Hamber, with their aides, stood in the spacious green and ivory drawing-room to welcome their guests.

Cabinet ministers and their wives, distinguished members of the judiciary, prelates of the church, officers of the senior and junior services, members of the consular service, and others eminent in the professional and business life of the province were all there, many of them accompanied by their wives, and one or two by their pretty young daughters.

Symphony Opening

MASSEY HALL was filled to capacity when the opening of the seventeenth season of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra took place on Tuesday, October 25. Colonel A. L. Bishop, chairman of the directorate, gave a short address, as did Sir Ernest MacMillan.

St. Andrew's Ball

THE committee in charge of St. Andrew's Ball, which is being held under Vice-Regal Patronage on Friday, November 25, in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, consists of Colonel H. M. Wallis, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., the past president and chairman, assisted by Dr. Keith Hutchison, vice-president of the Society; Major H. Bogert, Dr. Ross McMaster, Squadron Leader, F. S. McGill, A. Starke, J. Riddell, G. P. Henderson, and Captain Stuart Cantlie.

The Ladies' Committee is under Mrs. J. H. Bonar and Mrs. H. M. Wallis. Mrs. Murray Vaughan and Mrs. Robert Hampson are joint chairmen of the ticket committee. Mrs. Keith Hutchison and Miss Nora Davies are in charge of publicity; Mrs. Sterling Maxwell and Miss Dorothy Blair,



MRS. GEORGE MORGAN, who will act as co-chairman of the dinner to be held in Toronto on November 12, and which will be one of the important events of the Silver Jubilee celebration of Newman Club.

—Photograph by Ashley & Crippen.

decorations; Mrs. T. H. P. Moison and Mrs. H. M. Wallis, supper. Miss Nora Davies is in charge of the musical arrangements.

Mr. J. H. Bonar, the new president of the Society, and Mrs. Bonar, will receive the guests.

Coming Out Party

IN THE Eaton Auditorium in Toronto, on Friday, October 28, a large at-home was given by Lady Eaton in honor of her debutante daughters, Miss Florence Mary and Miss Evelyn Beatrice Eaton. All the Toronto and Hamilton debutantes of the season were invited to the ball, with their escorts, as well as a large number of Lady Eaton's friends.

Lady Eaton wore a French gown of rose-pink crepe romaine and a bandeau and necklace of diamonds and pearls. Her daughters wore the charming gowns worn when they were presented to their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, in May.

Assembly

ONE of the first assemblies of the St. Catharines Supper Club took place at the Welland House on the evening of Saturday, October 29. It was preceded by many parties, among them that given by Mrs. D. R. MacKay, from which members with their guests, many of the latter from Toronto, came on to the Assembly.

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May Court

THE president and members of the May Court Club, Ottawa, are entertaining at a dance at the Chateau Laurier on the evening of Friday, December 16.

Hunt Ball

THE Annual Hunt Ball of Toronto and North York Hunt will be held on Friday, November 18, the week of the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show, at the Toronto Hunt, Kingston Road.


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THE HARBOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO is one of the most inspiring of the world's travel spectacles. Cruise passengers enjoy the view both on entering the harbor and later from the heights behind the city.
—Photo courtesy French Line.

PORTS OF CALL

"When Johnny Comes Down to Rio"

BY HELEN AUDREY

WITH characteristic Gallic savoir faire a transatlantic steamship company has answered all objections to a trip abroad this coming season by offering a cruise in the opposite direction—a cruise to a southern land where hospitality is not merely a word but an institution.

It's away to Rio de Janeiro as you must have guessed and in one of the most palatial liners afloat. The cruise will include visits to five colorful foreign lands, yet will take only 24 days and is typical of many others which have been arranged for the coming season, one in which the predominant trend is to the south.

The cruise is so planned that passengers who find daily shore excursions too strenuous, will have one, two and even five days to rest between port calls. Such a cruise can be what is most desired—restful or lively, sociable or solitary. There are state-rooms with small, individual decks for passengers who prefer privacy, or a winter-garden full of flowers toward the bow of the ship near the library or magazine room where quiet prevails. Should the passenger prefer social activities, or open air sports, the salons, large or small, the smoking-room, the grill, the bridge-room, on the sun deck, the broad promenade deck, at the outdoor and indoor swimming pools, etc., provide these in luxurious settings.

The "Normandie" cruise to Rio starts from New York on Saturday, February 4. The next forenoon, fur coats, galoshes, etc. will have been set aside for more comfortable summer sports wear. Tennis players and ping-pong fans are already trying their skill; the indoor and outdoor swimming pools are well patronized;

other passengers who prefer to rest are reclining in deck chairs, reading or dreamily watching white fleecy clouds roll by in the distance—all bent on relaxing from the previous days' hectic preparations.

In the Caribbean

TWO nights and a day at sea—Monday morning, February 6, the Bahamas are seen in the distance, and Nassau, the first port of call is reached. A forenoon to see the island, its fashionable hotels and bathing beaches.

Two more days at sea and, Trinidad, one of the most beautiful islands in the Caribbean Sea, looms before the traveler. Port of Spain, its capital and the metropolis of the British West Indies, is the port where visitors spend the day. An automobile drive in the city over "The Saddle" and through the Maraval Valley is offered.

In the wee hours of the morning of the 10th, the ship again puts out to sea on a south-easterly course, crosses the Equator—passengers are properly initiated into King Neptune's Court—and on reaching the eastern tip of South America, veers to the south-west and heads for Rio de Janeiro, majestic capital of Brazil and high spot of the cruise. On the afternoon of the 15th the ship enters the beautiful harbor of Guanabara.

Built around the bays of Botafogo, Copacabana, with the peaks of Urca, the Corcovado and the Gavia for background, and the famed Sugar Loaf for a sentinel, Romantic Rio has truly a magnificent setting for its impressive grandeur.

Arriving in this gay capital two days before its gala Carnival affords ample time to the tourist to visit Rio, its plazas, the beautiful avonidas, its palaces, museums, botanical gardens and its world-famous beaches and casinos. Time too to climb the Corcovado, 2,326 feet high, or the Sugar Loaf, preferably in the late afternoon to see the Southern Sun set behind Rio diffusing the city in a mellow light that lends enchantment to an unforgettable scene.

Gastronomic Joys

PASSENGERS disembarking from modern liners will meet with equally up-to-date conveniences in Rio. Long queues of taxicabs all of recent models line the Avenida Rio Branco which stretches to the wharf's edge, to carry the visitors up this mosaic paved thoroughfare to well equipped hotels, serving excellent meals, both American and such native dishes as avacados and other delicacies. The most surprising dish however, is the very delicious, Santos coffee which Rio's fortune is founded upon. Served in the Brazilian way, heavy and syrupy

this is a new taste sensation. Topped by Bahia cigars, as good as Havanas though not as well known, any meal is a treat.

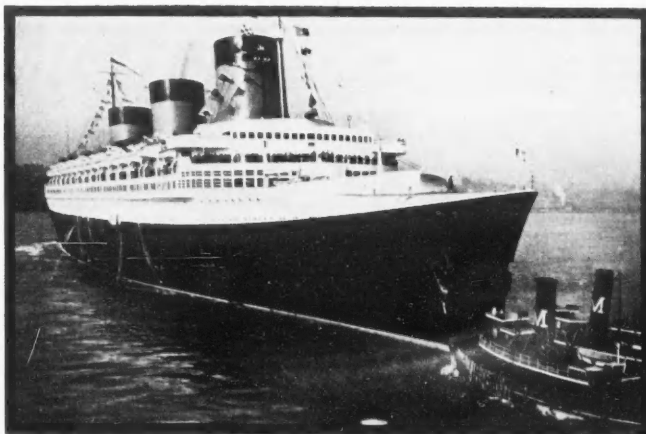
The Gulliver who likes to browse aimlessly, encountering odd scraps of a foreign atmosphere can saunter through the streets of shops displaying quite a variety of novelties, Brazilian handiwork and jewels such as rubies, sapphires and diamonds at reasonable prices. Even more moderate are the rings and brooches and complete pictures worked in butterfly wings. The attractiveness of these products is due particularly to the exotic colorings of the Brazilian butterflies bred in this tropical climate. Punctuating the rows of stores, lottery shops appear with the regularity of our own cigar shops. In these shops, selling lottery tickets exclusively, every day of the year tickets can be bought. Wandering further down to the steamship piers and wharves, anyone interested in Maritime matters can find plenty in this bustling centre to excite imagination, and here, as in every port, old sea dogs lounging in the sun are grateful for the chance to show their knowledge of ships and personalities involved in the history of the port. Of the countless legends one yarn is that long before the overhead cable to the summit of Pao de Assucar was built, the citizenry awoke one morning to find flaunted on the peak of the Sugar Loaf a British flag, planted by some young midshipman of a visiting vessel and its removal from this 1,100 foot ascent took two or three days.

Northward Bound

THERE is an optional excursion to Sao Paulo, the second largest city in Brazil, 3,000 feet above sea-level. The trip is made in the famous "Southern Cross" sleeping car train through a land of great coffee plantations, tropical vegetation, giant ant-hills, along the gorges of Serra de Estrella.

In the morning of the 19th the deep throated whistle calls back the merry tourists who still linger among the revellers; the Tricolor is dipped in salute and the ship veers northward. Five days later, the ship calls at Bridgetown, in Barbados, and the tourists have time for a drive around the island with luncheon at the Aquatic Club. The birthplace of the Empress Josephine is next on the itinerary and is reached the following day.

Back on the ship again for three more days at sea. At high noon on Tuesday, February 28, the graceful ship noses into New York harbor. The towers of Manhattan's skyline seem to spread out like the letters in a giant alphabet to spell Journey's End!



A ROUSING SEND-OFF is given to the gaily bedecked flagship "Normandie" as she pulls out from her New York pier for the glamorous cruise to Rio.
—Photo courtesy French Line.

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Mr. and Mrs. Murray G. Ballantyne have returned to Montreal from a short trip abroad.

Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ward, Douglas Lake, B.C., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Betty, grand-daughter of the late Doctor and Mrs. G. A. Kennedy, of Macleod, Alta., to Mr. R. C. Farrow, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Farrow of Victoria, B.C., the marriage to take place in the early spring.



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THE BOOKSHELF

Two Novels and a Centenary

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON
LITERARY EDITOR

TWO novels of varying interest into which we have looked with a learned eye the past week are "Spella Ho" by H. E. Bates (Nelson, \$2.50) and "Fox in the Cloak" by Harry Lee (Macmillan, \$2.75). The most ambitious of the two is "Spella Ho" and we wish we could say that it was the most successful. We like to see ambition achieve its object, but it is our suspicion that Mr. Bates chose a too far distant star to hitch his wagon to. His protagonist, Bruno Shadbolt, doesn't quite come off, in our opinion. We are asked to believe that this unlettered, unwashed, brutish youth of the English Midlands of 1873 was able, by his own inner driving force, to lift himself to a position of wealth and power in the Victorian industrial world. And perhaps we could believe it if Shadbolt had confined himself ruthlessly and wholeheartedly to business. But the greater part of his adventures, it develops, were concerned with women, and unless we accept it as a dictum that the way to wealth is a way with women, Mr. Shadbolt's material success seems a little too fantastic.

This is not to say that "Spella Ho" is not an entirely readable book. Mr. Bates writes too well for that. His previous volumes have indicated that he can cast a spell with words particularly when he is describing the English countryside. He is, we imagine, essentially the poet. Certainly he writes like one and conjures up scene and sound in a moving and unforgettable fashion.

Artist's Struggle

THE struggle of the artist to realize himself in what is to him an alien environment is a theme to which writers return again and again. And well they should, for it is the fundamental struggle of every man transferred to a romantic plane. Harry Lee handles this theme in a fresh and vital way in "Fox in the Cloak" which is the author's first novel and a good one it is too. Indeed, such is his deep interest in his subject that we are compelled to follow the development of Neil Glass, a young painter in Atlanta, through childhood, youth and maturity with an unusual sympathy and attention.

Publisher's Hundred

BURTON RASCOE'S "An American Reader" (Thomas Allen, \$4) is published in celebration of the centenary of the House of Putnam. To the extent that the book—1,026 pages in length—reprints works published solely by Putnam during the past hundred years, it can be said to be limited in its scope. But the limitation is yet broad enough to give satis-

faction to the reader and, we have no doubt, to provide the publisher with all the gratification he desires. Such names on his roster as Herman Melville, Edgar Allan Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Washington Irving, Ambrose Bierce, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Henry James, James Fenimore Cooper, Francis Parkman, as well as those of more recent authors: Sara Teasdale, Don Marquis, Earnest Albert Hottel, Donald Culross Peattie, are sufficient to make any publisher look about him with pride. In addition to his job of selection and editing, Mr. Rascoe contributes a chapter on the history of American publishing which is comprehensive and ovishly-wise enough to merit, some day, publication in a separate volume.

Borden's Memoirs

THE Book of the Week is undoubtedly "Robert Laird Borden: His Memoirs." But when Mr. Sandwell, who asked to review it, began looking into the book, or books, for there are two of them—he decided that the importance of the subject merited greater space than was available in

Coleridge and Wordsworths

BY W. S. MILNE

"Farewell the Banner," by Frances Winwar. Toronto. Doubleday. \$4.00.

"William and Dorothy," by Helen Ashton. Toronto. Collins. \$2.50.

MRS. WINWAR'S book treats William Wordsworth, his sister Dorothy, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge in somewhat the same fashion as she treated the Pre-Raphaelites in "Poor Splendid Wings." She is concerned less with one person than with their circle as a whole. Coleridge, of course, is the dominating figure, but in addition to the "three persons and one soul" are a number of slighter sketches, of the Lambs, Hazlitt, Lloyd, Southey, Thelwall, the Ficklers, and many more. The first half of the book deals with Coleridge alone, up to that June day in 1797 when he walked from Nether Stowey to Race-down, and vaulted the gate and cut across a field to meet William and Dorothy. The Wordsworths' story is told in retrospect to that point, including the second French visit and Annette Vallon. The strangely intertwined lives of the trio are continued in some detail to October 4, 1802, the day of William's marriage to Mary Hutchinson, and the publication of S. T. C.'s "Dejection" ode. The last short chapter is a very brief summary

of the rest of the three lives, although Coleridge did not die till 1834, Wordsworth in 1850, and Dorothy five years later.

Mrs. Winwar is familiar with the latest researches of Wordsworthian scholarship, and presents her facts readably and fairly, if she adds little. Like all popular biographies, the book is at times somewhat misleading in that it does not make clear always where fact ends and hypothesis begins. She is quite certain that Dorothy was in love with Coleridge, although nowhere, so far as I know, in letters or journal, is this admitted by Dorothy herself. Her most notable contribution to the story of Coleridge and Wordsworth is the emphasis she places on the view that Wordsworth was directly responsible for the snuffing out of the potentially greater poet's creative flame. Wordsworth accepted Coleridge's generous and even extravagant praise of Wordsworth's work as his due, while persistently belittling the value of the "Mariner" and "Kubla Khan." He blamed Coleridge for the failure of the *Lyrical Ballads*, and in preparing a second edition, he refused to include "Christabel," and allowed "The Ancient Mariner" to stay only with a grudging apology in the preface, and a hint that it would have been better had it been more like his own work. All this came at a time when Coleridge was ill physically and most discouraged, harassed and self-tortured, unhappy in his marriage and in the grip of laudanum. He doubted his own gift as much as he admired that of his friend, and his friend was blind and selfish enough to agree with him. Had Dorothy given Coleridge as generous encouragement as Coleridge had given him, not even the laudanum would have made Coleridge haul down his banner. This is Mrs. Winwar's theory, and there is much to be said for it. If it be true, one feels that not even "Tintern Abbey" and the "Immortality" ode can quite square Wordsworth's account. At any rate, his estrangement from Coleridge coincided with the departure of his own inspiration, which may have been poetic justice. It is as hard to feel affection for Wordsworth as it is easy to feel it for Dorothy.

Stilted Talk

IF ONE dislikes Wordsworth in Mrs. Winwar's biography, one likes him still less in Miss Ashton's novel, although it is narrated from Dorothy's point of view, and if anyone ever loved her cantankerous and self-centred brother it was Dorothy Wordsworth. Miss Ashton's book is a poor novel, badly proportioned, overburdened with detail, dully written, and conscientiously uninspired. It is too labored to be a good story, and not accurate and scholarly enough to be a good biography. She has painstakingly "authenticated" conversations by the dubious expedient of turning letters, extracts from the *Journal*, and even poems, into stilted and unlikable dialogue. It is foolish to believe that even literary folk talk as they write, particularly in an age of more formal epistolary expression than our own. Her incidental descriptions are prosified quotations. She hardly gets below the surface of her chief figures, who would have been unsympathetic if they had been made more believable.

THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

SINCE 1929 we have had the exclusive privilege of publishing the detective stories of Ellery Queen in the United States. In our years of publishing Queen's thirteen books we have refrained from the usual and monotonously extravagant publishers' claims, preferring to let the books speak for themselves. Now with our publication of Queen's fourteenth book and latest novel, "The Four of Hearts" (\$2.25), we feel compelled to break our silence. We honestly believe that "The Four of Hearts" is not only Ellery Queen's finest novel but is destined to be ranked as a classic by those familiar with this type of fiction.

It is the publishing firm of Stokes speaking, and in our opinion it is one of the most extraordinary statements ever to appear as a blurb. Queen has written some fine stories, (Continued on Next Page)



R. C. HUTCHINSON

The Bookshelf. It was therefore agreed that his review should be transferred to his column, "From Week to Week." And there it will be found, on page 3 of this issue.

Canadian Book Week

CANADIAN Book Week is being celebrated this year from November 6 to 12. The Canadian Authors' Association and similar groups are providing radio broadcasts and lectures on Canadian literary topics and there will be other events as well, the details of which will be announced in the daily press.



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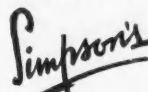
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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

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Printed and Published in Canada

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL: 1000, New Birk's Bldg.

NEW YORK: Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling, Business Manager

C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager

J. F. Foy, Circulation Manager

Vol. 54, No. 1 Whole No. 2381

BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Unquenchable Spirit

BY MARIE CHRISTIE

THE mystic conception of the Incarnation as a continuing event, not alone an isolated incident in history, has dramatic possibilities that perpetually occupy novelists and playwrights. The doctrine, as a lay mind grasps it, is that the Spirit of God continues to be born in man, struggle against evil, suffer and finally return triumphantly to its source. Each mortal life so imbued brings the ultimate triumph of Good a little nearer, the time when Christ will live in every heart.

This is the theme of Mr. Hutchinson's tremendous new novel ("Testament" by R. C. Hutchinson, Toronto, Oxford University Press, \$3.00), a book so high, wide and handsome its other qualities might easily be submerged in a review. For, let's be frank about it, very few people seek out a novel because it is any of these things. Novels are read for entertainment and the better the entertainment the better the novel. For almost hypnotic fascination "Testament" is your week's reading.

It is About Russia

IF ANYONE told you that a new, much-to-be-discussed and worthwhile novel just off the presses was 700 pages long, any novel added in 1938 would guess it was about the Old South, or Russia—and guess correctly. "Testament" is about Russia, and don't let me find you turning away with any muttering about having tried enough novels about Russia. You must pull up your socks, face two years of War and Revolution, blood, mud and frost bite, but "Testament" is worth it.

Mr. Hutchinson has an imagination as full of completely invented characters as the late Charles Dickens. If "Testament" were a little less overladen with subsidiary roles it might, in fact, be a still better book. The constant and prolific appearances of new actors in the drama continue to the last page. One cannot help feeling that the author, like a devoted keeper of a pair of rabbits, might well be pardoned for drowning a few of the creatures at birth. But, as the demented rabbit fancier would probably explain, they develop individuality so immediately it seems impossible not to give each a chance.

In spite of these excursions down characteristic by-paths Mr. Hutchinson's main themes are clearly

defined. Two life histories run side by side, Anton's, the gentle Christian lawyer and defiant revolutionary, and Alexei's, the narrator and Russian Army officer. An ingenious foreword suggests that the book is a true biography, in the nature of a memorial to Anton Scheffler, into which the story of Alexei, his wife and crippled child, strays only to explain the rest. What it does make clear is that Alexei survived, and that in Paris he and his family at last found peace. Without this pre-assurance, I fancy there are many sensitive readers who would be unable to finish the book in detail.

Death of a Man

FOR the inside story of a revolution is probably terrible, and that of Russia, in 1916 and '17 particularly bloody. War at least creates some common ambition, however obscure or incompletely comprehended the reasons for it, but revolution means every man for himself and mortal enemies sharing the same bed. Mr. Hutchinson writes quietly and deliberately about unspeakable horrors, not as a detached observer but identifying himself with the magnificent character of Alexei, the participant. For poignancy of experience gently conveyed I can remember few scenes in fiction comparable to Alexei's finding his lost little crippled son, starved, dirt-soiled, infested, terrified, lying in the small coffin-like bed from which he could not rise, in a novel in the slums.

Why read such things, do you ask? O, for the love of God, let us read them sometimes for the strengthening of our determination to prevent such happenings again! Read of Anton's death and shudder; it is only familiarity that makes the far older story of a Man's death seem less terrible. You will find it in the New Testament.

Fortunately Mr. Hutchinson can write of happiness and kindness with equal skill. There is a love story here as passionate as any ever written by Florence L. Barclay, and considerably more literate and tender, if I may say so. Ridiculous things happen, as they must, even in the tenseness of a revolution.

Come, better face it, you must read "Testament" by R. C. Hutchinson.

THE BOOKSHELF

Love and Landscape

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"Black Is My True Love's Hair," by Elizabeth Madox Roberts. Macmillan, \$2.50.

ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS' "Black Is My True Love's Hair" is a little like the exquisitely sensitive translation of a work from some remote and almost mythical world. The setting is Kentucky, the time the present. But the speech of her people is like speech from a folk-song or ballad. Whether wise, foolish or merely waspish it is always lyrical, cadenced and a little strange. The Kentucky village of which she writes has its contacts with the mechanized world we know—airplanes at the carnival, gasoline stations on the village street, radio-equipped cars on the country roads—but even these seem softly disguised as though time had rolled over them endlessly, blending them with the simplicity of the village and its people.

Love Story

"Black Is My True Love's Hair" is a love-story, with moments of absorbing interest and intervals between when the landscape seems to absorb the story and turn it into a quiet, pastoral poem. The heroine, Lena Jones, runs away from her village with Langley, a truck driver, and leaves him when he threatens her with death and sets the marks of his fingers on her throat. She returns, dishevelled and distracted, to the village and the home of her sister Fonia. Though "ruined" in the eyes of the villagers she is received with

tolerance and in the simple life of the farm and the gentleness of the mellow countryside recovers her peace of soul. Eventually she finds a new love but her happiness is always haunted by the threat of death sent her by her former lover. Langley returns just before her marriage but fails at the last to carry out his vengeance and she escapes.

This is the story in its simplest terms. And if the matter of the narrative occasionally thins out and is dominated by the manner of the telling, that is a privilege that Miss Roberts' admirers will willingly allow her. Except in the opening and closing chapters the story is almost as free from incident or movement as the quiet pastures and tilled brown fields against which it is set. A visit to the carnival, the loss of a gold thimble, the shearing of the sheep, the exchange of a white gander—these are the small episodes on which the story turns. The writer has not attempted to magnify them; she has deliberately toned the narrative to the landscape, keeping it circumscribed, gentle and withdrawn. Even the violence and terror of the final chapter is muted and covered over with country darkness.

A Real World

YET for all its remoteness, "Black Is My True Love's Hair" is no cloud-cuckoo-land of the imagination. It has the reality of a world vividly seen and deeply experienced. And its people for all the slowness of their

movements and the unfamiliar lyricism of their speech, are intimately revealed and shrewdly alive; for Miss Roberts is always close to the quick of character. Hers is a special world which requires a special curiosity and pause in the reader. You cannot hurry through "Black Is My True Love's Hair" to its ending, as an impatient traveler hurries through a lovely landscape with no thought of anything but his destination. The country of her imagination discloses itself slowly, softly and always beautifully, and you must accept the disclosure at the author's own serenely chosen pace.

Rural Canadiana

"With Flame of Freedom," by Ethel Chapman. Thomas Allen, \$2.00.

"Three Measures," by Jessie L. Beattie. Macmillan, \$2.25.

"The Soil Is Not Enough," by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell. Macmillan, \$2.25.

BY LADY WILLISON

A BACK-TO-THE-LAND movement seems to have set in among Canadian writers. Here are three books, each the work of a woman writer, which deal with various aspects of country life in Canada.

Miss Chapman, the sincerity of whose novel "The Homesteaders" made her story of farm life in Saskatchewan memorable, has written a novel of Ontario called "With Flame of Freedom." If one were limited to a single phrase in describing "With Flame of Freedom," the phrase would be easily found. Miss Chapman's novel is a social document and the situations as they develop are not as intense as the happenings in the prairie novel. Her characters have the same animation. They live with eagerness in these modern days. The author's people are unmistakably Canadian, decent, honest, sincere, not particularly gay or brilliant, but living flesh and blood. In other words,

this novel has importance for Canadians since it is a well-balanced presentation of average lives and average fortunes.

Honora Courtney, the heroine, lives in her grandfather's house. She becomes a teacher and more or less by chance makes a conscientious study of social conditions in the neighborhood. Plenty of poverty exists in prosperous Acres County; the Courtney family, however, are well-to-do. Honora discovers that she herself has what might be called a blot on her own particular scutcheon, but it is not a very dark blot. A young lawyer, a young minister, a young doctor, each has a part in Honora's story; needless to say, the young doctor is an easy winner. The story ends happily. Miss Chapman's purpose undoubtedly has been not only to tell an interesting story, but to arouse interest in the social problems of a countryside. Both her objectives have been attained successfully.

Ontario Family

MISS Beattie's powers of imagination show themselves as the most praiseworthy feature of "Three Measures," a continuation of "Hill-Top" which was published in 1935. The book is a novel of Ontario country life and contains moving descriptions of familiar landscapes. "Three Measures" is shot through with emotion which threatens occasionally to become sentimentalized, but which on the whole lifts the novel to a higher level than if it had been merely an ordinary tale of Ontario people.

As should be the case with all novelists, Miss Beattie's chief concern is with the delineation of character. Mindie's mother, Adelaide, again stands out as the dominant character of the novel as she was in "Hill-Top." This extraordinary woman, a religious fanatic, cuts like a destroying storm through the lives of those about her. Josie, an invalid brother, is admirably drawn. Mindie be-

comes a concert singer. She is not as fortunate in love as she appears to be in her art. Miss Beattie once more proves that she has an undeniable gift which should improve under her own self-criticism.

Life in the West

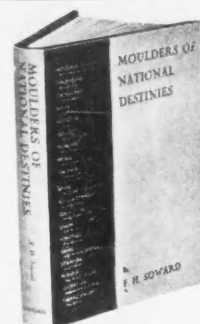
MRS CAMPBELL'S book is an attractively written account of the experience of a family of English settlers in Western Canada. As in the case of Miss Chapman's novel, one is struck by the authenticity of the narrative; this, and in no other way, one family traveled across sea and land, lived, hoped, endured and accomplished in the West. Hardships are neither dismissed nor exaggerated. What courage, what ingenuity, what magnanimity!

The author has based her narrative on her father's diaries and recollections. The story is told with vivid and convincing detail. Altogether, "The Soil Is Not Enough" is a readable, attractive book. It is as well a first book; and the author is to be congratulated.

THE CRIME CALENDAR

(Continued from Page 20)

and his first was perhaps his best. The book preceding "The Four of Hearts" was written when he was in Hollywood, and was very bad indeed. "The Four of Hearts" is worse. In fact, it is not only the worst Queen ever wrote but one of the worst anybody else ever wrote. The audacity of the claims put forward in its behalf leaves us gasping. . . . Surely it is bad enough that bad writers should continue to turn out bad detective stories. But when our first-class writers like Ellery Queen turn out unutterable pot-boilers it is time to make moan. So we protest against what Georgette Heyer has given us in "A Blunt Instrument" (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.25). She does not play fair with the readers and even if she had the total performance would be something fourth rate.



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hostesses know that to-day society is different, which is what Elsa Maxwell explains at the opening of TOWN HALL on Monday, November 21st, at Eaton Auditorium.

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FILM PARADE

Horrors and Period Domesticity

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

A DOUBLE-BILLING of Dracula and Frankenstein seems to be rather excessive entertainment for a public which, according to the press, was scared almost out of its wits by a radio sketch put on by the playful Mr. Orson Welles. A nation already so overwrought that it rushes to the subway at the thought of a Martian invasion of New Jersey isn't in any state for a double horror-billing. It should be given a double homicide instead and put to bed with hot milk. The people who provide us with entertainment should know by this time that we're just a lot of frightened little children. Apparently they do, and like ghoulish nursemaids are taking advantage of it. "We dare you to go," was the way the public announcements of the Dracula-Frankenstein billing put it; implying that if we stayed away we were just a lot of old scaredy cats. The lobby arrangement showed cardboard busts of Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi six times as big as life with red eyeballs blinking on and off like traffic lights. Quite a lot of people went in, principally female patrons, all set to have their hair stood straight up on end. I have to admit that I was in the sissie-group that stayed outside. In the interval since seeing "Frankenstein" I met Mr. Boris Karloff who turned out to be a cultured Englishman with kind brown eyes; and I wasn't going to spoil that pleasant memory by seeing him once more as a monster six feet wide with a head shaped like a Quaker Oats carton.

Right-Thinking Girls

THE San Francisco earthquake, that hardly prop of the industry turns up once more in "The Sisters." Naturally it's a rather modest affair

after the San Francisco marvel, but it is impressive in its own way and it serves to shake sense and an appreciation of the domestic securities into the wayward hero (Errol Flynn). Even more startling than the earthquake however was the spectacle of Miss Bette Davis as a right-thinking matron of the period. Whether she is steadfastly holding to her unfortunate marriage, inspiring her husband to write the great American novel, drumming the local hussy out of town, or delicately fanning away the nauseating fumes of tobacco smoke, Miss Davis is right in character, even if the character itself isn't entirely sympathetic to her style.

The whole picture indeed is remarkably consistent and faithful to its period, both in detail and feeling. This is the story of the three lovely daughters of a Montana druggist and their marital difficulties, under the second Theodore Roosevelt administration. All three girls (Bette Davis, Anita Louise, Jane Bryan) are charming in a mature sort of way, with the upturned coiffure of the period and the modest shirtwaists run with insertions of Valenciennes lace. Anyone who remembers anything at all about that period will recognize with pleasure the rigid exactitude and detail of their styling.

Why Not Dialogue?

IT IS RATHER curious to note that the men in a picture of this type are never required to submit to the quaint comicalities of period clothes. Errol Flynn, for instance should certainly have had a handlebar moustache and a christie hat with a curly brim. And Ian Hunter as a department store owner and minor capitalist should have been lofty in a Prince Albert coat and a white piqué vest. But Errol Flynn went clean-shaven and hatless and Ian Hunter was suavely contemporary in a business suit. Apparently Clark Gable's historic Parnell-without-whiskers stand has established a permanent precedent for male actors in any period drama after 1850.



HOLLYWOOD LOOKS TO ITS LAURELS. A reborn French motion picture industry has recently been producing pictures of such startling quality as to cause heartburning to the American moguls. Typical is the magnificent production "Grand Illusion" which stars Pierre Fresnay and Eric von Stroheim, seen above. "Grand Illusion" will be shown at the Hollywood Theatre, Toronto, on November 5.

The dialogue is another anachronistic element in "The Sisters." This is inevitable I suppose, for spoken language leaves very little record behind it and the idiom of a period can never be recaptured in its entirety. The movies have a solution for this difficulty which is almost as stark in its simplicity as the staging of a Thornton Wilder play. If someone on the screen starts up suddenly and shouts "Siccoo 23!" then the complete idiom of the period is assumed to be established and the characters can go ahead and express themselves without further pedantry in the language of 1938. This is hardly worthy, one feels, of an industry that can lavish such scholarship on the furnishings of a mantelpiece or the set of a pompadour. There must be oldsters who can still remember the colloquial usages of twenty-five years ago, and place them accurately.

In other respects however "The Sisters" is a remarkably good piece of period documentation. It is an absorbing story as well. The sisters with the variety of their domestic experiences and heartbreak are continuously interesting and the rather cumbersome family story has been

handled adroitly. Excerpts from the novel supply occasional commentary and one gathered from these that the film version had considerable more distinction than the original.

AT THE THEATRE

Priestley Juggles With Time

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THE inability of the human mind to reconcile free will and predestination is favorite stuff for the dramatists, who have innumerable devices for producing an illusion of having abolished the conflict. The enormous appeal of this illusion is due to the fact that both free will and predestination are necessary ideas for man's understanding of the universe, and the clash between them is the source of much of his misery. For dramatic purposes the idea of "recurrence," which Mr. Priestley purports to have borrowed for his play "I Have Been Here Before" from Prof. Ouspensky, is merely one form of predestination; that we go on living over again the lives we have lived before is of no importance except as implying that no act of will of ours can change the pattern. By introducing a character who can skip from one "recurrence" to another, bringing with him a "memory" of what is about to happen and thus diverting the course of events, Mr. Priestley gets precisely the same piece of dramatic machinery as Barrie used in "Dear Brutus," but puts a much heavier strain upon it, because he plays his whole drama in the light of logical realism, whereas Barrie left his in the twilight of whimsy.

The truth is that Mr. Priestley, with an enormous power of creating richly vivid and consistent human characters and manipulating them through effective situations, has never been able to devise a fable, a plot, which would bring about the necessary situations by natural means. Time and again he has resorted to this use of slightly supernatural intervention to get his story going; and while he pretends to be really interested in such questions as the curvature of time, my own very firm conviction is that his only object is to get the kind of supernatural intervention which will appear least unreasonable to the 1938 play-goer. Shakespeare would have used a ghost, and the Greek dramatists a minor god. Each age has its pet superstitions.

Predestination has arranged that on a certain Whitsun week-end an element shall take place between (I am not sure about that proposition) Janet Ormand, young wife of an older and tragically obsessed industrialist, and Oliver Farrant, young and brilliant headmaster of a school which Ormand finances and dominates. An exiled German professor who "remembers" all the evils that will ensue during the two succeeding years from this element of intervention, and reveals his knowledge, with the result that the whole course of events is shifted into a much happier channel. That is all there is; there are only two other characters, an innkeeper and his daughter; and nothing else happens except a good deal of exposition of the Ouspensky theory, which rather clogs the action in spots and accounts in my opinion for the coolness of the New York public.

All the same, this is not a play, and certainly not a production, to be cool about. Mr. Priestley's skill in the creation of profoundly vital characters and development of revealing situations has never been greater, and that genius of production, Mr. Gilbert Miller, has given

him a cast of superlative excellence and one which revels in the subtleties of the Priestley drawing and gets every ounce of effect out of the clever suggestions of impending disaster. For the sake of record one must name Ernst Deutsch as the German professor, Lydia Sherwood as the wife, Eric Portman, Harry Rousby, and Eileen Beldon. But more than record is due to Wilfrid Lawson, who plays the industrialist, an incredibly difficult part which cannot possibly have been bodied forth in full in the script and must be largely due to the actor's genius. This is an impersonation which will not easily be forgotten.

COMING EVENTS

THE second subscription concert by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan, takes place next Tuesday evening, November 8th, at Massey Hall. Jan Peerce, noted American tenor, who appeared here last season in concert, will be the guest artist and will be heard with the orchestra in the Prize Song from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger."

Jan Peerce built up an enviable reputation as radio tenor with Erno Rapee on the Music Hall of the Air, and also as leading tenor in the Music Hall. Last year there were 22 weeks in the theatre and thirty-five broadcasts to his credit. This year he has but fifteen to give, so important has his concert work become.

The orchestral part of Tuesday's program will consist of the Handel-Beecham Suite, "The Gods Go A-Begging," Ponchielli's "Cello E-Mor" from La Gioconda; Ravel's choreographic poem, La Valse, and Sibelius's Second Symphony in D.

THE sterling musicianship and supreme command of repertoire that have placed Jessica Dragonette in the front ranks during her successful career as a concert artist, will be illustrated on November 7th, when the famous radio soprano sings in Massey Hall.

The program that she has selected will range from operatic arias to songs that she has made famous during her reign as Queen of Radio. French, German, and Italian selections, evidence of her vast musical resources, will be heard during the course of the evening. Interspersed with arias from "I Capuleti e Montecchi" by Bellini, and Massenet's "Thais," will be old English airs, lieder by Grieg and Marx.

"PINS AND NEEDLES," the Labor Stage musical revue, with the original New York cast intact, begins a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday, Nov. 21.

Directed by Charles Friedman, the skits, songs and dances have been deftly woven into a continuity in the manner of the modern revue, and while the original New York company will be seen here, another unit continues its run in New York, where its success promises a continuance of the Broadway showing until after the 1939 World's Fair.

At the White House on March 3, eleven of the revue's nineteen numbers were played for the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and a few guests.

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Valuable needlepoint and genuine antiques need special attention. For this reason Mr. Blewett's work is appreciated by connoisseurs. His mounting of needlepoint is a work of art . . . every stitch in line. He will be glad to go to your home and measure your screen or whatever you plan to use and advise you. This service is free. If you have finishing or repairing, show it to Mr. Blewett . . . don't forget valuable must have expert care. It's not an exaggeration when I say that Mr. Blewett's work extends all over Canada . . . it's just our luck that he lives right here . . . on Bay St. west side about a block below College, 726 Bay. El. 4029, in Massey Hall.

These are the days . . . before winter sets in . . . to get yourself in shape . . . or keep yourself as fit as the summer left you. Elin Auvin's season has just begun. Her special treatments which include a real Finnish steam bath, scrub and oil massage leaves you feeling like a million. Splendid for building up resistance against colds. Special treatments for sun tan . . . keep the one you've got or acquire a brand new sun tan.

Be sure and consult Elin Auvin on any health problem . . . all her treatments are for numerous to mention but you'll be glad all winter long if you start now . . . Elin Auvin, 345 Bloor West (corner of Huron) Kl. 6947.

This morning I dropped in to Finch's new Salon De Luxe . . . a veritable paradise for women. The ground floor boasts of the quietly tailored fur trimmed coats in style. The next floor houses luxurious fur coats . . . from muskrat to priceless ermine and mink. On the top floor you may have your fill of gorgeous evening gowns . . . hostess gowns or simple day dresses. Beautiful fitting rooms . . . lighted according to the type of dress you are wearing. Mr. Finch explained why he has been so amazingly backward in adver-

tising this beautiful place . . . up till now the elevator has been missing. I say it's worth a few stairs to climb! However, the elevator goes in this week. Finch's, 182 Bloor West. Kl. 3131.

Lilli's keen on velvet flower toques . . . tilt one flirtatiously over one eye with your cocktail and dinner dress. They're equally good worn with dark town clothes. Lilli's very progressive but all her hats are made with an eye to the wearers' personality . . . she makes you look your best . . . it must be the reason why at this party season Debs and everyone are besieging her smart little shop on St. Clair. Saw some of the most talked of Debs in town there, being individually suited. Lilli's, 14 St. Clair Ave. East. Tel. Hy. 9442.

Mr. Bucher, well known furrier since 1912 is a man in great demand these days. Intelligent women are more and more realizing the practicability of having a fur coat made by an expert . . . Mr. Bucher's coats are foremost in style, the workmanship is second to none and the prices are moderate. The alteration department is carried on in just the same satisfactory manner . . . take your coat to him and get the estimation and you will be pleasantly surprised. When looking at the coats I saw the smartest white evening jacket that any Deb would love . . . at a price that any Mamma would appreciate. It will be up to you to visit his shop . . . BUCHER Fur Co., 367 Eglinton Ave. West, opposite the Eglinton Theatre. Hu. 5226. Open evenings 7-9 o'clock.

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Of course pianos have come up to date in their shapes and colors . . . you can have miniature pianos that will fit into the smallest apartment living room . . . in any pastel shade you like . . . these miniature pianos lose nothing of their tone. There are still a few of us left who build their entire room around a beautiful gleaming grand piano . . . in fact music rooms are very much in vogue just now . . . and for these beautiful mahogany pianos which Heintzman has been famous for so many years. The smallest child deserves the chance to learn the joys of music and for this reason no home, however small, should be without a piano. A piano is an investment for the future and happiness to the users.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

T.S.O. Becomes Weekly Event

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

INAUGURATION of the present season of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall was a gala occasion, the auditorium packed to the ceiling, with listeners in a mood to give ovations to Sir Ernest MacMillan and everyone else. Some changes in personnel have been effected since last spring, including important additions in the woodwind section, and judging by results have been efficacious. Never before, it seemed to the writer, have the various choirs sung out so beautifully and resonantly. The brilliance of Sir Ernest in attack and precision; and the steadiness and mobility of his style were demonstrated in a program almost entirely classical, in which an atmosphere of grandeur was the aim of the composers.

From the chairman of the Board, Col. A. L. Bishop, the audience gained an interesting surprise. In addition to the regular series, concerts at a very low scale of prices will be given on hitherto unoccupied Tuesdays, to be known as "Nine o'clocks." They have been rendered possible by an arrangement for weekly broadcasting by C.F.T. The first of these events, with Bruckner's 1st Symphony, will have been heard before this article appears in print. Thus the Orchestra enters on the busiest season in its history.

THE opening program was mainly devoted to Mozart and Beethoven, but at the outset Czechoslovakia got an innings with the overture to Smetana's "Bartered Bride" composed in 1865, four years after its composer had founded the Czech national school of music and changed his Christian name from Friedrich to Bedrich. During recent months it has become so popular that everyone knows it. Sir Ernest's interpretation, in nuance, delicacy, and rhythmic jollity, was enchanting in a rare degree.

It was followed by Mozart's Symphony, No. 41 in C, nicknamed "The Jupiter." How it obtained that name is a mystery, but some forgotten enthusiast was probably moved by the Olympic grandeur which characterizes it in comparison with Mozart's other works in that form. Lofty in tone it is irresistible in wealth of melodic detail and harmonic devices. It opened with a superb attack, and was carried through to the end with glowing emotional feeling and masterly control. Particularly lovely was the coda of the slow movement, said to have been an afterthought of Mozart's when revising the work. The other purely orchestral offering was the ever welcome Beethoven Overture, "Leonore, No. 3." No matter how often it is played, and on this occasion it was magnificently played, with a flowing lucidity, and beauty of emphasis entirely satisfying.

The horn passage, off-stage, which marks a thrilling climax in the opera "Fidelio," was admirably managed. The soloist of the occasion was Paderewski's pupil, Harold Bauer, who seems to have found the elixir of youth, for he has been making public appearances as a pianist since 1893, and was for some years prior to that a boy violinist. It was in the early winter of 1901 that he first played at Massey Hall with the Mendelssohn Choir, yet to-day he is as vital and youthful as ever. He has long been known not merely for his vast powers of execution, but for the intellectual quality of his playing. His readings give an ineffable sense of energy and authority—qualities ever present in his interpretation of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat, nicknamed "The Emperor" possibly because it also suggests majesty. It is probably the lengthiest work of its kind, running about 44 minutes. Its proximity is its only defect for in inspiration invention and development it is glorious. It struck me that Bauer's tone was a little harder than on previous occasions, but in dynamic quality his rendering was stupendous, particularly in the entralling Rondo with which the work concludes. The same vigor, fervor and elegance which marked the pianist was present in the orchestral co-operation by Sir Ernest. Between them they provided a wonderful and memorable tour de force.

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Brazilian Opera Singer

BIDU SAYAO, the young Brazilian prima donna, one of the new singers presented by Edward Johnson at the Metropolitan Opera House last year, got a magnificent reception on her first appearance in Canada at Eaton Auditorium the other night. Her soprano voice is of the type for which the term "velvety" was invented. It is not phenomenal in range or flexibility but of beautiful, sensuous

quality, and is backed by a temperament of pervading warmth that never, fortunately, becomes too exuberant. She is an exquisitely moulded girl, with an engaging personality, and a genuinely artistic interpreter. Her training has been of the best, and she is more fully equipped in the matter of concert repertory than the average opera singer.

For the latter reason she was able to present a program of singular interest and freshness, though few of the composers were contemporaries. Especially interesting was an aria from the opera "Los Schiavi" by the Brazilian composer, Antonio Carlos Gomes (1839-1896). In "Nordic" count-music he has been neglected, though his music was heard in North America as early as 1876 when he composed at the instance of Emperor Dom Pedro, a "Salute from Brazil" for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. If the aria sung with such passion and refinement by Bidu Sayao is truly representative of his music, I would gladly hear more of it.

Of late there has been an awakening of interest in the music of Francesco Cilea, a veteran Neapolitan composer whose operas were popular in Italy in the nineties. Richard Crooks sang one of his arias recently, and Mlle Sayao sang another from his "Adriana Lecouvreur," a brilliant and charming work. Many of us have heard much music by Rossini, but for most listeners, his trio of rippling folk songs, "La Regatta Veneziana," was a complete novelty, sung with delicious expression. There were other novelties by well-known men also, notably Buzzi-Peccia's "Colombetta" sung with a delightful quality of characterization. Auber's laughing song from "Maison Lescart," a favorite with Victorian prima donnas, proved captivating in naturalness and freshness of utterance. Mlle Sayao was not very impressive in Handel and Gluck; and in English songs her unfamiliarity with the language restricted her style. But her natural humor revealed itself in a quaint ditty by Vene entitled "The Rats" and her archness gave grace to other lyrics.

Among the Musicians

THIRTY-FIVE years ago Mr. J. W. Morden of Hamilton happened to read in SATURDAY NIGHT of a gifted young musician, W. H. Hewlett, Mus. Doc., closely associated with the late Dr. A. S. Vogt, conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir. Centenary (United) Church, with which Mr. Morden is still actively connected, was at that time looking for an organist and choirmaster, and on the strength of SATURDAY NIGHT's reference an invitation was extended to Mr. Hew-

lett to go to Hamilton. This was the beginning of a long career in behalf of the higher order of music in that city. Recently Mr. Hewlett retired and at a large banquet tendered by the congregation of Centenary Church the above circumstances were related. Ill-health has compelled Dr. Hewlett to curtail some of his numerous activities. Two years ago he gave up the leadership of the Elgar Choir, but he is retaining the principalship of the Hamilton Conservatory of Music, and is still in charge of the Rotary Club Choir.

THE Canadian composer, Ada Twohey Kent, whose works have been warmly applauded in British cities this summer, was given an enthusiastic welcome home by the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto recently, in which the national significance of her settings of the lyrics of many Canadian poets was emphasized. An extended program of her compositions was rendered by Muriel Grant Scheerle, soprano, Ethel Tamblin Cooper, contralto, and Albert Steinberg, violinist.

THE Royal College of Organists, London, announces that its Diploma of Fellowship has been awarded to J. J. Weatherseed of Montreal. This is the first occasion on which this Diploma has been conferred after examination in Canada.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Just a Few Sickening Realizations

BY P.O.D.

London, October 17.

NOW that the emergency is over—at any rate, for the next six months, let us hope—the public is beginning to discover, in horrifying hints here, in bits of gossip there, and sometimes in fairly frank admissions by persons in high authority, just how serious that emergency was. And not merely the serious danger of war—the serious danger of London in particular being blown to smithereens, before its defences against aerial attack could be properly organized and equipped!

We now know that we had nothing like enough aeroplanes, only about 100 anti-aircraft guns—which is, of course, practically nothing—insufficient fire-fighting apparatus, insufficient A.R.P. supplies, insufficient everything.

A lot of the stuff we actually had was apparently of little or no use. And when the stuff was there and was all right, we hadn't men enough to use it. And when the men were there, they had hardly any training for their jobs, and spent most of their time getting in one another's way. So, at least, the Jeremiahs insist.

In a good many countries such revelations of unpreparedness, slackness, and muddle-headed optimism on the part of those chiefly responsible for the nation's defences would probably lead to political upheavals of a volcanic sort. There would, at least, be furious demands for investigations, resignations, castigations, and all the rest of it.

But in England they order these things differently—and much better, perhaps. In other and more fiery lands, statesmen who fall down on

their jobs are sometimes clapped into jails or concentration camps. In England they are merely clapped into the peerage. It is just as effective and much pleasanter. There ought to be some distinguished political names in next year's Honors Lists. Some nice new viscounts!

Little Comfort Yet

THE public is very little interested in the question of who is to blame for the utter inadequacy of the home-defences. It would do no good, even if it could be settled. Besides, there is a general conviction that almost everybody is to blame—the Government for lack of foresight and decision, the Opposition for its persistent attacks on what they described as "militarist" policy, the Trade Unions for their unremitting hostility to anything in the nature of national training, right down to the man in the street, who is even now chucking his gas-mask into the dust-bin and refusing to bother about precautions. The dustmen of London are retrieving the things by the thousand.

But what is being done to put matters right now that everyone realizes, or should realize, the necessity for an immense national effort? Mechanically, everything possible, it seems. Aeroplane production, gun production, tank production, all these are being speeded to the limit. By 1940, we are assured, we shall have caught up—unless the other fellow does a bit of speeding, too, to maintain his advantage. Which, of course, the blighter will—if he can stand the pace.

But how about man-power? How about trained men to fly the aeroplanes, work the guns, man the tanks, and perform all the other military chores? That is the biggest and most vital problem of all. But so far it cannot be said that anything very decisive has been attempted, or even suggested, in the way of a solution.

There is much large, vague talk about National Service—which everyone hastens to explain is not for a moment to be confused with Conscription—but the returns from voluntary enlistment are pathetically small. And until the next emergency is actually upon us, these returns seem likely to get smaller and smaller.

One does not need to have lost one's faith in democracy to wonder if the voluntary game isn't played out—at least, in the Europe of today. Sad to think that the only way to fight "totalitarianism" is to go "totalitarian"! But there doesn't seem to be much other way.

In the meantime, our statesmen assure us that they are exploring every avenue and leaving no stone unturned. But there isn't much comfort or sustenance in that thought, folks. Some of those stones must be growing rather egg-shaped from all the turning they've been getting.

Power Politics

JUST as a little illustration of the way a genuine democracy works, when left to its own sweet but wilful devices, about 5,000 employees of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway came out on strike last week, because they discovered that one elderly ticket-collector at Euston Station was not a member of the union.

It is promised that the privileges of the public in this respect will be continued. But just in case the Forestry Commission should get a bit grim about it—these scientific Johnnies are apt to be rather snooty with mere strollers and picnickers—the Footpaths Society and also the Council for the Preservation of Rural England are holding a watching brief in the business. So we'll probably be allowed to go on getting reverent in Savernake, or merely having a good time, as our mood and our tastes may dictate. A little of both is best, perhaps.

No, the dear lads wanted their way,

right there and then—or war. Like Hitler they couldn't wait. So they walked out, the 5,000 of them, thereby tying up traffic at three very important metropolitan stations, Euston, St. Pancras, and King's Cross.

The fact that they were also helping to tie up the food supplies of London, and adding horribly to the worries of the poor old harassed public, doesn't seem to have deterred them at all. That, in fact, is what the splendid fellows were probably banking on. Power politics!

It is pleasant to be able to record that nevertheless London did manage to eat reg'lar, though travelers had rather a tough time of it for a few days—also that the strikers went back to work without getting their way. But what a dismal demonstration of indiscipline, irresponsibility, and bad faith!

How the big boys in the Wilhelmstrasse must have laughed—and laughed! *Demokratie—jauch!*

An Oak Cathedral

ALL this is rather depressing stuff, so let us, in conclusion, talk of pleasanter things—Savernake Forest, for instance, down Marlborough way. The Forestry Commission, I see, has taken it over on a long lease, and henceforward is to have the care of it, clearing away undergrowth and cutting down damaged timber, and generally restoring it to what it should be, one of the finest stretches of hardwood timberland in all England.

It is only to be hoped that the Forestry experts won't be too drastically scientific about it, for Savernake, neglected or not—perhaps even because it has been rather neglected—is one of the most lovely places imaginable. Lovely at any season, but just now at its perfect best, with the leaves of its beeches and oaks and birches turning to gold and crimson and brown in the gorgeous pageantry of autumn.

All of Savernake is beautiful, but the chief pride of the forest is the Grand Avenue, which runs through it for three miles, wide and straight, and bordered thick on either side with great beeches, towering up to meet overhead in a gothic archway of interlaced branches, a dim cathedral aisle of trees.

When the sunlight filters down through the leaves, flocking those great trunks of grey and green—dash it all, I don't want to get sloppy, but you feel that you ought to be walking through it with your hat in your hand, and a prayer somewhere close behind your lips. It is in some such still and lovely place that the Lord God himself must have walked in the cool of the day.

Savernake is a private forest—it belongs to the Marquis of Allesbury—but the noble owners have for generations been very generous in permitting the public to wander about it, as freely as the herds of deer which have roamed its glades since the days of the Saxons—and earlier, for all we know.

Only for one day in each year are the great gates closed, as a reminder of ownership and to prevent the establishment of prescriptive rights. That is one of the little jokes of English land-law—but not such a joke if you forget to do it over a period of years.

It is promised that the privileges of the public in this respect will be continued. But just in case the Forestry Commission should get a bit grim about it—these scientific Johnnies are apt to be rather snooty with mere strollers and picnickers—the Footpaths Society and also the Council for the Preservation of Rural England are holding a watching brief in the business. So we'll probably be allowed to go on getting reverent in Savernake, or merely having a good time, as our mood and our tastes may dictate. A little of both is best, perhaps.



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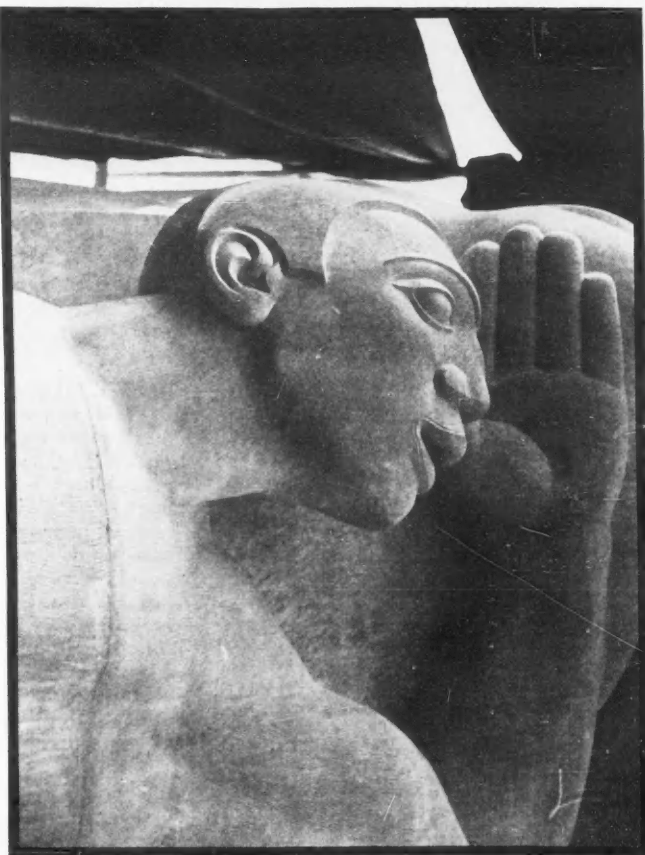


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